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Kornilov: Rostow 'Obstructing' Accord
LD021845 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 2 Sep 87

["How Is This To Be Understood?" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — Political commentator Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The more actively and intensely work is conducted at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, the more resolutely the international public comes out for the success of these talks, the more alarm and nervousness are being shown by the right-wing, militaristic circles in the United States.

Only recently the Republican minority leader in the Senate Robert Dole expressed himself in the spirit that if the treaty on the elimination of the medium-range and shorter-range missiles will not contain guarantees concerning its verification, the American legislators should reject it.

Hardly did commentators have the time to remind in this connection that it is the USSR which is insisting on the most stringent measures of monitoring and verifying observance of the future treaty as an appeal to the congressmen to be "vigilant" in respect of the yet non-existant treaty was made by Eugene Rostow, director of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in 1981-1983.

In a long article in *The New York Times* this "hawk" from Washington who publicly contends that we are living in a pre-war and not a post-war world, makes a big effort to frighten Americans with "Moscow's insidious designs": "The Soviet Union is counting on the West to relax in the glow of an I.N.F. agreement. It expects the West to cut military budgets, abandon the Strategic Defense Initiative and forget the Reagan doctrine".

"Five or 10 years hence, the Soviet Union thinks, it would have consolidated an untouchable lead in space and other high-technology weapons", Eugene Rostow writes further. Hence the conclusion: "It should be unthinkable for the West to accept such a scenario ... the United States should not consider ratifying an I.N.F. treaty until satisfactory agreements are reached on the other two chief elements of the nuclear balance". Of course not a single word is said about the fact that it is the USSR that consistently and persistently comes out for a reduction and elimination of strategic offensive arms, that it is against spreading the arms race into outer space.

If we cast aside Rostow's absurd inventions and rhetoric about the USSR's plans to achieve military superiority over a "relaxed West", the meaning of his philippic is obvious: He wants to postpone indefinitely the very possibility of eliminating the medium-range and shorter-range missiles by firmly linking the question of these missiles with the solution of other key problems of disarmament. Although there is no I.N.F. treaty in existence and numerous obstacles and difficulties will have to be overcome on the road to it, Rostow is already now looking for ways of obstructing its ratification. With the help of *The New York Times* he is suggesting "arguments" to all the so to say "interested parties". And this at a time when the talks in Geneva are at an especially tense, especially responsible stage and both sides are called upon not to complicate the situation but to create the most favourable possible atmosphere for the dialogue.

It can be said that Mr. Rostow is not a representative of the administration and is only a professor of law at the National Defense University. So should any importance be given to the views of this gentleman and to comment on them, the more so that his ultra right-wing are long known? This is a good question but let us not forget that Mr. Rostow is not just an "ordinary professor" but is chairman of the Executive Committee of the Committee on the Present Danger, an influential ultra conservative organisation considered to be one of the Republican administration's "think tanks". Neither should one forget that in his time it was exactly Eugene Rostow, when addressing the Senate on behalf of the Committee on the Present Danger, who was one of the first to demand that the SALT-2 treaty be not ratified. And he was successful in this. Is it that the militaristic circles of the United States, whose views are expressed by the Committee on the Present Danger, are preparing already in advance to repeat their subversive maneouvre should the talks in Geneva end in success?

Falin Discusses FRG Pershings
DW270921 Cologne KOELNISCHE RUNDSCHAU in German 27 Aug 87 p 5

[Interview with NOVOSTI Director Valentin Falin by Juergen K. Jagla on 26 Aug; place not given]

[Text] KR: The Pershing-1A missiles deployed in the FRG continue to cast a shadow on the Geneva disarmament negotiations. The Soviet side attaches great importance to the fact that they are U.S. weapons. Why is the Federal Republic being criticized so sharply.

Falin: Well, if you want to insist on the word criticize, it is an incontestable fact that the Federal Government has referred to the U.S. position time and again, whereas the Americans maintain that weapons do not fit into the context of the Geneva negotiations because they are subordinated to the German Bundeswehr.

That strange double game played by the Americans and the Germans is a classic pillar to post situation and, objectively, an obstacle to understanding.

KR: It is a matter of simple arithmetic. If an agreement to disarm the intermediate-range missiles were to be concluded, it would take 5 or 6 years until the process was technically completed. The Pershing-1A, however, will be totally obsolete in 4 years at the latest, and worthless militarily.

The problem will have solved itself by then. Is the current quarrel worthwhile?

Falin: It is not primarily the problem of a specific kind of weapon, with the carriers being subordinated to the Federal Republic and the nuclear warheads to the Americans. It is a matter of principle.

If one were to distinguish among certain categories of weapons, which would become obsolete or would render themselves valueless — that is that they could hardly be used any sooner or later because they were outdated — one could very easily obtain special exemptions for certain categories of weapons and only for one side.

What would the reaction in the West be if we had the same weapons? If we want to achieve long-term, stable decisions, we must base them on very strong principles. I would like to quote Goethe in that context: lack of principle sooner or later leads to bankruptcy." You know, we would like to avoid such bankruptcy.

KR: How do you assess the Federal chancellors announcement renouncing modernization of the Pershing-1A if the superpowers reached agreement on intermediate-range missiles? That would be the end of those missiles, would it not?

Falin: So far, you have only had a chance to consider one single DPA report on the chancellor's statement. If that report renders the exact meaning, it is my first impression that one may speak of certain progress in the Federal Republic's position in a direction favorable to the solution of the main problems. As we used to say: better late than never.

KR: Why is your assessment so reserved?

Falin: First, let me repeat that I do not have the precise wording. Second, the statement itself contains quite a few unspoken reservations, which leave some points unclear for me personally — pertaining to procedures for the solution as well as the method of its implementation.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that the organization and timing of the removal of Soviet nuclear resources cannot be separated from the organization and timing of all corresponding U.S. nuclear resources.

Regarding implementation of an agreement — if it is reached — and the strict observation of the principles contained in it, there should be no doubt that the Soviet side will cause no difficulties.

KR: You do not reconcile yourself to our 72 Pershings with a range of 720 km. However, your Scud missiles are deployed on GDR and CSSR territory — with a range of only 300 km, it is true — but you maintain 583 of them. Might that not constitute a set-off?

Falin: you know, we agreed with the Americans what types of weapons are to be negotiated in Geneva — those with a range of 500 to 5,500 km.

We are also supposed to discuss weapons with a shorter range — ok, we are prepared to do that at any time. However, then we must discuss all weapons with that range on both sides.

One cannot expect us to make more concessions than we have already made, for example, in connection with the French and British missiles. One cannot extend exceptions at will to our disadvantage.

KR: Could the quarrel about the 72 German Pershings have jeopardized or even hindered an agreement on the disarmament of intermediate-range missiles?

Falin: It depends. You certainly know of historic events where great accomplishments were sacrificed just because of a comma — for the sake of argument. We have here a test of the Americans and their allies' position.

At any rate I can only assure you that if there is the serious will to achieve an agreement on a zero solution, including all American and Soviet intermediate-range weapons and operational-tactical systems, we will be prepared for it. At the moment it is a question whether the Americans and their allies are prepared for it.

KR: As a whole there is optimistic news from Geneva. Has there been agreement on disarmament verification, particularly on-site inspection?

Falin: there are very important questions in that regard that have not yet been dealt with. On-site inspection is no problem for us. However, it must be pointed out that the Americans are doggedly insisting on verification of Soviet disarmament measures while they themselves are doing everything they can to evade such verification, at least in the early stages. If nothing changes in America's attitude, there will be no disarmament agreement.

KR: Mr Falin, you will certainly agree with me that the fact that we have had peace in Europe for 42 years can be attributed not least to the existence of the two defensive communities and the mutual deterrence represented by the nuclear potentials in East and West. In the meantime, however, those potentials have reached a volume that makes control increasingly difficult. Do you consider it advisable for deterrence at the lowest level to remain?

Falin: I am in principle against deterrence because it exposes all of us to the danger of a fatal accident. We are not in a position to control all the modalities of such incidents, nor can we with certainty avoid them. Therefore, we need to replace deterrence with other and better strategies.

KR: What strategies would that be, for example?

Falin: The USSR and its allies have proposed that all countries reduce their conventional weapons to a level that would not permit any country to wage an offensive war. Every country should have only as many defensive weapons as it really needs for its defense.

KR: A last and personal question: Are you optimistic or pessimistic about disarmament between the two world blocs?

Falin: If you mean long-term prospects, I am an optimist. However, if short-term assessments are involved, I would maintain restraint in my opinion...

KR: Mr Falin, many thanks for the talk.

Rowny Arms Theories 'Ambiguous'
PM291703 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Manki Ponomarev article under the rubric "Observer's Comments": "Edward Rowny Being Devious"]

[Text] The name Edward Rowny often comes up in the press. As special adviser to the U.S. President and U.S. secretary of state on arms reduction talks, he willingly gives interviews or writes for the press, expounding the official White House position on the most serious problems on whose solution the fate of mankind directly depends; a position, moreover, in whose formulation Rowny himself plays a far from minor role. That is why his pronouncements usually attract close attention.

An article by E. Rowny entitled "A Real Problem in Arms Control" recently published by *The Wall Street Journal* could not fail to attract attention. It is deliberately written in an easy, sometimes even somewhat academic style, the obvious intention of both author and editor being to give it particular weight and the reader the impression that the writer is objective and that he can and wishes to provide an adequate analysis of the current situation at the Soviet-American Geneva talks. He even allows himself to give a positive appraisal of the Soviet actions. Rowny writes that they "show Moscow's clear desire to achieve progress in medium-range nuclear arms reduction." You must agree, it is not often you hear these words from the lips of American politicians or read them in their writings.

There is no doubt, nevertheless, that Edward Rowny is being devious. One is easily persuaded of this on closer analysis of the article's contents. This we will try to do.

Let us start with the title. A real problem in arms control? No, the author certainly does not have a real problem in mind but one that is far-fetched and artificially created by the American side. In his eyes, the main obstacle to a significant reduction in strategic offensive forces is not the U.S. attempt to break the structure of Soviet strategic nuclear forces or Washington's efforts to legalize the transfer of the arms race to space but "the Soviet demand to link this agreement to restrictions on the American SDI program." One would have thought that a reduction in strategic offensive forces is quite clearly incompatible with the transfer of the arms race to space. Is there any sense in reducing one type of weapon, only to give the green light to another type that is no less and possibly even more dangerous? The Soviet draft treaty on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive forces put on the negotiating table in Geneva at least a month ago proceeds directly from the fact that such a reduction is impossible without strict observance of the ABM Treaty.

Even here, incidentally, Rowny remains true to himself. Once again he makes polite noises in Moscow's direction, admitting that the Soviet Union has "rightly termed" the question of observing this treaty "the root problem of American-Soviet efforts in the arms control sphere" and that the submission of the Soviet draft treaty "could lead to progress." But the heart of the matter lies in this little word "could" because, as the author himself admits: "the United States is doing everything possible to consider the problems concerning the Soviet Union or, to be more precise, everything apart from rejecting the prospects offered by SDI."

Again the hypocritical and cunning "or, to be more precise, everything apart from." It is well known what is intended by SDI; not without reason have the Americans themselves christened this program "Star Wars." In reality it pursues the aims of attack rather than defense; a strike with its nuclear sword protected by its space-based shield and the stationing of arms in earth's orbit capable of hitting targets in space and on earth. So any attempt by the special adviser to the U.S. President and U.S. secretary of state to prove the total compatibility of reducing strategic offensive forces while simultaneously deploying SDI is worthless. What need could there possibly be for an ABM defense system with space-based elements if we are seriously talking about a 50-percent reduction in these very missiles and their subsequent total elimination?

Attempts to shift the blame and reproach the USSR for allegedly "violating" the ABM Treaty also fail to stand up to criticism. The false accusation against the Soviet Union concerning the Krasnoyarsk radar station — an accusation long refuted as totally unfounded — is brought up again. But there is not a word about the American radar station in Greenland recently commissioned in flagrant violation of the above treaty. And no mention of the Soviet proposal to mutually pledge to limit work to laboratories on earth, ruling out all ABM activity in space, and to agree on a list of devices banned from use in space in the event of their technical performance exceeding agreed criteria.

It would also be appropriate to mention the Soviet proposal that the two sides stay with the ABM Treaty for the next 10 years. Appropriate, because Rowny does not even mention it. Instead he talks about the American proposal that "in the context of a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive forces, neither side should pull out of the ABM Treaty before 1994." Why 1994 particularly? Because this is the date by which the United States plans to actually create and start launching into orbit space-based ABM elements, or, to put it more simply, perfected, tested, series-produced "Star Wars" weapons.

The other theories defended by Mr Rowny sound equally ambiguous, theories the American side has forwarded on more than one occasion. They are no more convincing for being repeated over and over again. On the other hand, what does become increasingly evident and convincing is Washington's reluctance to really seek solutions to the problems of reducing and limiting strategic offensive forces, preventing the arms race from being transferred to space, and, ultimately, freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

"If the USSR really intends to conclude an arms control agreement with Washington," E. Rowny writes in conclusion to his article, "the way is open not only to eliminate the whole class of medium-range nuclear missiles but also to resolve the central problem of strategic weapons." One cannot argue with Rowny over the point that the way is indeed open. Only it was Moscow that opened it, not Washington, which has heaped one obstacle after another on this path so far. And no cunning wiles can ever refute this.

UN Mission Offers Test Ban Talks

PM021331 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Note Verbale"]

[Text] New York, 1 Sep — The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations has sent the UN secretary general a note verbale.

In full accordance with UN recommendations, the Soviet Union proposes the immediate opening of talks on a nuclear test ban, which could take any composition and be conducted in any forum involving the United States, it says in the note issued today as an official document of the UN General Assembly. In the Soviet Union's opinion, even with the most favorable development of circumstances Soviet-U.S. talks, because they are bilateral, cannot ensure a definitive solution to the problem: the conclusion of a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests everywhere and by everyone. Hence our conviction that the drafting of accords at the Soviet-U.S. talks and the preparation of an all-embracing treaty within the framework of the Conference on Disarmament must proceed in parallel.

In general, the note says, the USSR's approach is as follows: It is necessary to work in practical and constructive terms without delay on the radical solution of the nuclear test question. We want not simply to set the existing mechanisms in motion but also to ensure that they produce a practical return as soon as possible. We also confirm our readiness to take part in a conference aimed at expanding the range of bans envisaged by the 1963 Moscow treaty, which would fully serve the intentions and commitments expressed by the participants when signing the document.

UN Head To Hold 'Intensive' Talk

LD011733 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] New York September 1 TASS — TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov reports:

The U.N. secretary general is holding today an intensive round of consultations in connection with the aggravation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. According to his representative, Javier Perez de Cuellar will meet today with representatives of five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, as well as with the chairman of the Security Council and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. The purpose of the meetings is to discuss the situation in the region in the setting of the latest developments.

Spain Partakes in NATO Maneuvers

LD010847 Moscow TASS in English 0559 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] Brussels September 1 TASS — The major naval war games "Ocean Safari-87" of the NATO member states started on Monday in the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea. The Supreme Command of the NATO Armed Forces on the Atlantic reported that they would involve 150 warships and 250 planes from 11 countries of the North Atlantic alliance, including the U.S. aircraft carrier *Forrestal*. The excercise's aim is to improve operations on "protecting sea communications in the Atlantic". Spanish warships and planes take part in the exercise for the first time since Spain joined the North Atlantic alliance in 1982. Spain is not a member of the NATO military organization. The war games will last to September 18.

More on Bessmertnykh Briefing

PM021607 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Kuvshinnikov report: "Not Enough Time and Too Many Problems. From Our Correspondent at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on the "double global zero" are at a delicate stage. Only 2 weeks remain until the meeting between USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz...

The recent statement by the FRG chancellor is perceived in the Soviet Union as a difficult and, to a certain extent, useful step that could make it easier for the Americans — should they wish to do so — to solve the question of a complete zero on operational-tactical missiles, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.A. Bessmertnykh said at the latest briefing. But the chancellor's statement lacks clarity on the main question: the future of the 72 U.S. nuclear warheads for the West German operational-tactical missiles.

A certain amount of additional light is cast on the FRG stance by the statement by Vice Chancellor H.D. Genscher. In his words, the reason for the presence of U.S. warheads in the FRG will no longer exist when the missiles for which they are meant are decommissioned. Thus, the FRG's refusal to modernize its operational-tactical missiles deprives the United States of any excuse to retain its warheads in the FRG.

Nonetheless, H. Kohl's statement coupled with H.-D. Genscher's stance retains an element of ambiguity regarding how the question of U.S. warheads will be resolved now in Geneva. Those, A.A. Bessmertnykh said, who are against the conclusion of an accord between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles are being offered a fair opportunity to take advantage of the West German leaders' statements to evade such a solution, to make out that the warheads issue has been taken off the agenda. The lack of clarity in Bonn's stance could also be used to put this question on the back burner by taking it beyond the limits of the Soviet-U.S. treaty under elaboration.

Bonn and Washington, the Soviet spokesman declared, must give a clear-cut answer to the question: Do they really want to contribute to the achievement of an accord

on the physical destruction of the two classes of nuclear arms, a reliable, guaranteed, and legally binding accord? If so, the FRG ought to supply the clarity that is lacking in its stance, while the United States ought to eliminate the main obstacle to an agreement and embark on a genuine "global zero solution" not only on medium-range but also on operational-tactical missiles.

Of course, the U.S. warheads are the main problem at the talks. There are, however, difficulties of a different order. Take the question of verification for example:

In A.A. Bessmertnykh's words, a part of the U.S. proposals is structured in a way that makes them appear to be aimed at gaining unilateral advantages. It is proposed, for example, to render the area where Soviet medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles are deployed transparent, as it were, for U.S. inspectors. Similar opportunities for Soviet inspectors are sharply curtailed, it being suggested that they verify not an entire region but only individual installations.

The United States also does not accept the permanent inspection of plants producing missiles.

The proposal to completely cut back verification and inspection following the completion of the elimination of both classes of missiles does not suit us. We are not confident that in such an event the agreement will continue to be observed in the future.

Answering a question by the Greek newspaper *Rizospastis*, A.A. Bessmertnykh also stressed that, in the event an agreement is concluded, the Soviet side must have the opportunity to conduct inspections also at those U.S. military bases on the territory of third countries that may be linked with medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. To refuse this right means to leave open one of the ways for the potential circumvention of the accord. For the time being, the U.S. side objects to such inspections.

"If the FRG were to concretize its stance, as the Soviet Union wishes, will you still insist on including the 72 warheads in an agreement?" AFP's correspondent asked for further clarification. Yes, A.A. Bessmertnykh firmly declared, our stance is that the U.S. warheads for the West German Pershing-1A's must be part of the Soviet-U.S. accord on "double global zero." We are working on a single treaty intended to cover both these classes of nuclear arms. It would be strange to make exceptions for a certain — and substantial at that — portion of U.S. nuclear arms.

"Excuse me," *The Los Angeles Times* correspondent pursued his colleague's topic, "but the Soviet Union makes the conclusion of an agreement on 'double zero' conditional upon its including the 72 U.S. warheads for the FRG missiles. For its part, the United States has announced that it does not intend to even discuss such an option. This is an obvious deadlock. Where is the way out?"

"The U.S. side," the deputy minister replied, "has indeed maintained for some time that it cannot discuss the question of the warheads because they were meant for Pershing-1A's belonging to the FRG. In answer to that Bonn replied that it too cannot discuss the warheads issue because they belong to the United States. Such 'buck passing' would be perfectly strange after H. Kohl's statement that the warheads are completely and exclusively under U.S. control and command [polnostyu nakhodyatsya v isklyuchitelnom rasporyazhenii Soyedinennykh Shtatov]."

Gerasimov on Afghanistan, Germany

LD021216 Warsaw PAP in English 1047 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 2: (PAP) — *Sztandar Mlodych* carries an interview with Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov, currently visiting Poland. Excerpts:

Q: Western press sometimes speculates whether the Soviet Union would accept a reunion of both German states at the price of their neutrality. What is the long-range policy of the Soviet Union in this respect.

A: Such ideas have been emerging before. Now, some time has passed, both German states develop in entirely different directions. This does not mean that they cannot have normal relations, like those between Austria and the FRG for instance. We think that normal relations between both German states will contribute to easing tension in Europe. Yet, I do not believe, there is a possibility for them to unite into one state. This is a political impossibility.

Q: What is your assessment of the possibility to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan, where struggle still goes on.

A: We support the policy of national reconciliation. This is a slow policy, but brings certain results. All the more so as a part of armed gangs joined the government side and joined the implementation of the programme of national reconciliation. For instance, one of the former dushman leaders is now in Moscow. But, of course, this is very slow and, for the time being, hampers the return of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We are ready to withdraw from Afghanistan. We did not go there in order to occupy that country, but we can leave it if national reconcilliation is ensured. Otherwise, the country turns into a blood bath after we leave.

Gremitskikh Views Berlin Agreement

LD281101 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — TASS diplomatic correspondent reports:

The four-power agreement on West Berlin, the 16th anniversary of whose signing is marked these days, is part of the range of treaties, agreements and other acts of

the first half of the 70s that drew a line under the Second World War. This agreement had an important positive role to play both on the local and international scale, Yuriy Gremitskikh, first deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a TASS diplomatic correspondent today.

Many people today take it for granted that the problem of West Berlin is no longer on the list of painful international points. The four-power agreement, that was a realistic balance of the parties' interests, had a decisive role to play in normalizing the situation around West Berlin. It basically lifted, in part, tension and frictions in connection with the existence of this island inside the territory of the German Democratic Republic. Besides, the issues of West Berlin's links with the outside world and the representation of its interests in a variety of fields were on the whole settled satisfactorily.

The agreement produced a good basis for a normal calm life of that city and its population, Gremitskikh stressed. We would wish to remind this to all those, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, who, in contrast to the clear-cut provisions of this document still try to put and demonstrate political and legal claims with regard to West Berlin.

In addition, the four-power agreement gives a good example of a political settlement of complex and knotty international problems. The realistic and creative approach by politicians and diplomats of respective parties allowed them at one time to find an acceptable solution to this complex issue. Such an approach is important and needed now that numerous crisis situations complicating international life await their settlement.

Arbatov Discusses Science, Relations

AU271430 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 25 Aug 87 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Academician Georgiy Arbatov by Luchezara Naychova, in Bulgaria — date not given]

[Text] [Naychova] Academician Arbatov, as director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and vice president of the USSR-U.S. Society, do you think that the work of Soviet scientists in international relations is actively contributing to the restructuring process in the Soviet Union as regards the ideological sphere? Are Soviet scientists maintaining close contacts with their colleagues in the United States and Canada?

[Arbatov] First, we can say that our scientists are still in debt to society, and they are not accomplishing their task to an optimal extent. A situation has arisen in which the social sciences are failing to outstrip practical experience but are only keeping pace with it. Nevertheless, I hope that our American studies will gradually improve. As for your question about whether our scientists are contributing to the restructuring process, I will say with a certain reservation that we are not doing enough, but I still think that we are proceeding on the correct path. As regards cooperation, we are holding seminars and discussions, we are working with people who do not exactly share our own views. These people often adopt opposite stands and actually they are our ideological adversaries. Nevertheless, they are people who understand that a dialogue is necessary, especially between those who are of different opinions. There are no problems between scholars who share the same views. We maintain relations with Harvard University, the International Relations Council, and other organizations. I would not like to disclose everything, but perhaps we will soon publish a book together with the Americans. This book will include mutual criticism of views. Our relations with Canada are also getting settled. A permanent, annual seminar is being held and delegations from scientific-research institutes are being exchanged.

[Naychova] How do the American and Canadian scientists evaluate the theoretical work of their Soviet colleagues?

[Arbatov] It would be more accurate to talk about international, political relations, about security and the components of security. The Americans rather highly appreciate a whole series of questions we are working on: I think I should mention the work on SDI, disarmament, and total security, as well as on other subjects, among them.

As regards the restructuring process in our science, we can say that research on this issue is only now beginning. I would not like to criticize anyone. In the past, however, the question of the need for restructuring was not urgently raised in some economic research papers. While many circumstances have accumulated in the domestic sphere, and articles on social questions have appeared in the press, there is still a lack of serious research papers on the subject. Materials on the restructuring process are greeted with great interest, and this interest is further increasing.

[Naychova] The documents of the 27th CPSU Congress contain the postulate on the further democratization of international relations. Can we presume that this democratization is actually taking place?

[Arbatov] The conditions for such a democratization have long been ready. For a long time international relations were a sphere in which kings and governments prevailed as the main subjects. This is the first factor that should be pointed out in this respect. The second factor is that, in international relations, only the strong states were subjects, while all other countries were objects. It was the task of socialism to make these relations truly international ones. The idea of open diplomacy was first conceived by Lenin — namely that everything should be related to the people, and that the objects, deprived of rights, should become subjects enjoying equal rights. The questions of war and peace, which directly affect the interests of the broad people's masses, should not have

been entrusted to professional politicians, namely to those who protect the interests of the exploiters' classes. Later on, the colonial empires disintegrated, and numerous developing countries emerged on the international scene as subjects of international relations, and such great changes have occurred that even the most powerful countries are no longer able to dictate their will from a position of strength because of the fact that socialism exists along with them. Therefore, these things have become impossible! We have now entered a period in which demands are made on the politicians. We see that even the most impudent imperialist politicians have begun to restrict their actions. They really did commit many crimes, but now they can no longer allow themselves to act in this way. The new way of thinking in foreign policy is now being introduced by the USSR and its allies from the socialist community. The same applies to the developing countries. I can cite in this context the Delhi declaration, as well as our relations with India, and so forth. This is the demand of the times. If necessary, I would even mention such proof as the Chernobyl and Idaho accidents that shook the world. They demonstrated the dangers that really threaten us. It is not only the question of nuclear war, but there are many other global problems that require cooperation and joint action. Despite all contradictions existing in the world, this world has become mutually dependent and frail. This is precisely why political individualism should not be manifested today. The new way of political thinking requires us to take other people into consideration, to take the whole world and all other countries into account. The new way of political thinking must reach everyone.

[Naychova] Einstein once said that we have to adopt new categories of thinking if we want mankind to survive. In August 1986, you wrote an article for *Pravda* in which you determined the two component parts of the new way of thinking: Political realism, on the one hand, and courage, on the other. These two components were cited in Eduard Shevardnadze's Geneva speech. What is your comment on the flexible stand of the Soviet leaders a year after your article was published?

[Arbatov] The time that has elapsed since shows that the new way of thinking did not remain a matter of words. It is an active stand of the USSR, which began to have a considerable impact upon the international scene. Politics is such a strange business, that no political courage is required to behave in a stubborn manner, to be arrogant and not to take other people into consideration. On the other hand, however, not only political wisdom, but courage is required to embark on the path of compromise.

[Naychova] This is perhaps the flexible stand.

[Arbatov] Yes, this is flexibility. The American economist Galbraith talks about two kinds of fear existing in the United States: The first is the fear of communism, and he is, generally speaking, justified in stating that this fear is diminishing. The second fear is the so-called "soft" fear, namely the insufficient firmness, which may have the opposite effect. This is a fear that is characteristic of our dogmatists as well. How do we compromise? Our compromises are prompted by common sense and are not deviations from our principles. It turns out, as a matter of fact, that these compromises are most terrifying to imperialism and to the truly aggressive circles. They are more afraid of our yes than of our no.

[Naychova] In your book, written in the form of an interview, in cooperation with Dutch journalist Willem Altmans [name as transliterated], entitled *"In The Eighties...,"* you state as follows: "Detente in the Seventies was not a geological era bound to continue throughout 1,000 years but a circumstance of opportunities that should have been promptly used." In your opinion, has this process been accelerated in the first half of the Eighties?

[Arbatov] You understand that this process is not proceeding smoothly. When I worked on that book I had the feeling that an effort of retaliation was ripening on the American side. The United States seemed to be willing to erase everything that had been accomplished in the Seventies and to return to the old situation, namely to the cold war period. Later, however, it became necessary to search for possibilities of new agreements, for there is no other alternative. The growth of military expenditures had to be halted, and despite the fact the President lost half a trillion dollars, it appeared that the balance of forces in the military sector could not be shifted. The President was not able to buy the security of the United States. It appeared from this that new paths had to be sought, that negotiations were necessary, that a dialogue was needed to achieve agreements.

[Naychova] I have read that you particularly like the author Lewis Carrol and his book *"Alice in Wonderland"*. Why do you like it so much?

[Arbatov] In my opinion, this book contains numerous aphorisms that can be well applied and accurately reflect associations with certain contemporary realities. The irrational world described in the book reminds us very much of the nuclear situation in the world today and the irrational nature of certain things that are confirmed in foreign policy. This is why parallels can be drawn. Even my 10-year old granddaughter is beginning to understand this book.

[Naychova] In the book there is a thought expressed, a large chessboard is spread over the world. . .

[Arbatov] This is quite so, but I hope that you understand: The United States is trying to play poker, nuclear poker. We are facing two kinds of politics and two figures: Reagan and Gorbachev. One of them wants to play poker, and the other plays chess.

[Naychova] What about your present scientific work? What are the problems you are most interested in?

[Arbatov] I am most interested in militarism, its history, in its stages of crisis. I have not written much on this subject, but it has long been part of my research. What

exactly do I intend to write about? Unfortunately, I have not much time. Therefore, I chose to do as follows: to look at the papers I have written in the past — materials, articles, and lectures — those I like most and wrote on special events more than 20 years ago and review and work over, or condense, from a topical point of view. I have prepared a quarter of my work in this way, but I cannot easily tell what will come out of it. I have worked on this here, in Bulgaria, too.

[Naychova] Recently the USSR has been producing twice as much steel as the U.S., more machines, cement, footwear, and so on. But what about the question of quality?

[Arbatov] Unfortunately, this creates a false picture. I have cited such indexes as examples of poor efficiency. On the one hand, it is a great achievement. In the past, Russia did not produce anything: we were in last place. On the other hand, this large production is a sign of extensive development. It does not reflect real efficiency. There are some areas, such as space, in which we are ahead again. Unfortunately, there are no other sectors that reflect efficiency in full. It is true that we produce twice as much steel as the Americans, but our gross national product is smaller. This shows the poor use of steel. We produce more fertilizers than the Americans, but, nevertheless, we purchase grain from them. If we take the climatic conditions into account, we again have a confirmation of poor efficiency. Large quantities of shoes are produced in our country, but relatively small quantities of shoes are bought, and people buy them only because they cannot find any better quality. A special decision was adopted on improving quality in the footwear industry. Many other products made in our country do not meet high quality criteria. The same applies to cement, which is not always up to the requirements and is used to construct agricultural buildings and iron-concrete pillars. This, however, is something we are fighting against in the restructuring process.

Velikhov Addresses Science Meeting

LD252311 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 25 Aug 87

[Text] Rome August 25 TASS — Soviet scientists stand for open science and consider that positive results that would spur mankind's further progress can be acheived only in the situation of openness which is a fundamental principle underlying the activity of the "World Laboratory", said Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences who heads the Soviet section of the international scientific organisation "World Laboratory".

He addressed a press conference at the USSR Embassy in Italy today, given by a group of Soviet scientists who attended the Seventh International Symposium of Scientists in the city of Erice, Sicily.

Velikhov pointed out that the symposium held in Erice was an essential step towards creating a sector of science that would be totally free of any secrets and serve the holding of joint research exclusively for peaceful purposes. What is important, he said, is that the idea of setting up such a sector received support on the part of all delegations which were represented in Erice at a rather high level.

Establishing a sector of science open to all is not a simple matter, the Soviet scientists said. Regrettably, it still has a large number of influential "critics" who under far-fetched pretexts try to force their own point of view of the need to isolate the Soviet Union from technical and scientific progress.

But the fact that the activity of the "World Laboratory" was met with understanding by leaders of many states, among them the USSR, the United States and the People's Republic of China, allows us to hope that this attitude will ultimately be overcome, the academician said.

Tolkunov Attends IPU Session

LD312224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1740 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] Geneva, 31 Aug (TASS) — There was a session here today of the Interparliamentary Union's Working Group, whose participants are discussing questions concerning the further improvement of activity and the raising of the efficiency of work of this international organization, which is one of the oldest.

Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Court and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, is taking part in the sessions of the working group.

United States & Canada

Oakley Addresses Warhead Issue

LD030504 Moscow TASS in English 0447 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 3 TASS — The United States is prepared to remove U.S. nuclear warheads for West German Pershing-1A's from the Federal Republic of Germany if the missiles are scrapped, State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley said at a briefing here Wednesday.

"If the conditions laid out by Chancellor Kohl in his August 26 statement are met and the F.R.G. consequently retires the 72 Pershing-1A's, we would, of course, withdraw the warheads," she said.

But she restated Washington's known position that neither the 72 Pershing-1A missiles in service with the Bundeswehr nor the American warheads for them were subject to discussion at Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva for dismantling medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

"They are part of our program of cooperation with our West German allies" and are "not subject to any form of negotiation with the Soviet Union", the State Department spokeswoman said.

Critics Eye U.S. on Test Monitors

LD022255 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] [Commentator Georgiy Alekseyev] Here is a cable that has arrived from Washington: At a meeting with journalists, U.S. State Department spokesman Oakley has declared that the United States received with much interest the statement by Colonel General Chervov, head of a directorate of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces. Chervov had said that the Soviet Union agreed to the installation of a device for monitoring nuclear blasts, provided the United States was ready to join in negotiations on a full and universal nuclear weapons test ban. With me in the studio is commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, who is going to explain what its all about.

[Levin] I'll start by saying that Comrade Chervov made his statement during a visit to the United States of America, answering a journalist's question at a press conference after the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Chautauqua. Comrade Chervov was setting forth our principled position, a position that was formulated earlier in important government statements.

But for some reason the United States is now saying that apparently it's some kind of ultimate revelation, although of course there already are some details and specifics. And here in particular is what Phyllis Oakley is talking about: It is a question of a U.S. system for monitoring the strength of nuclear blasts. The system is called Cortex, and its characteristic feature is that it has to be installed in the immediate vicinity of the nuclear test site, and its operating personnel should also be there. But if we recall that U.S. scientists long ago had been able to place their equipment in the immediate vicinity of the area of Semipalatinsk, where Soviet nuclear explosions are conducted, and that that was still at the time of the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions which, let us recall, was frustrated by the continuation of such nuclear explosions by the United States of America, then we will see that there is nothing new in principle here.

Furthermore, what I feel is especially worthy of attention is that State Department officials deemed it necessary to come out with this kind of apparently positive appraisal of the Soviet approach on the very same day that the Soviet Union's permanent mission at the United Nations conveyed to the secretary general a verbal note that said: In full accordance with UN recommendations, the Soviet Union proposed to commence, without delay, negotiations on a nuclear test ban which could be conducted with any participate and in any forum — with the participation of the United States, of course. And this question, the question of a total discontinuation of nuclear tests, has been placed by us on the agenda, and we are not removing it. We are persistently, urgently, and consistently calling on the United States to start such negotiations without delay.

[Alekseyev] Viktor Nikolayevich, there is an opinion at present that the U.S. side is beginning to retract some of the provisions in the field of verification.

[Levin] Well, I would say it is not just an opinion; it is already reality. I will remind you that the Soviet Union has been proposing all-embracing verification, on site, following the fulfillment of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles; and therein we have been raising the question of the necessity of verification of the fulfillment of that agreement.

And we are hoping that, after all, it is going to be achieved in third countries. Specifically, we are talking about countries where U.S. medium-range missiles are sited — that's the FRG, that's Britain, that's Italy. Naturally, seeing as that's where the United States is to eliminate its cruise missiles and its Pershing-2 missiles, we should be able to make certain that it has taken place.

Apart from that, we have been raising the question — which judging by everyone is also not to the U.S. Administration's taste — of verification at enterprises manufacturing such missiles. They say: No. We've got technological secrets here.

There was a time when the United States used to assure everyone: The bone of contention is all negotiations with the Soviet Union are questions of verification. The Soviet Union, the United States said, is against verification and there can be no agreement without verification. Now the Soviet Union says: There is no form of verification to which we would not agree. When this is said out

loud inside the United States itself, when the U.S. Administration cannot conceal it from the U.S. public, representatives of the U.S. State Department say: Indeed, this is interesting; this is new. And now some prospects are opening up, they say. I repeat: These prospects have been open for a long time. But if the U.S. Administration draws positive conclusions from this, presumably it will only benefit the matter.

[Alekseyev] Thank you.

Congressmen Experience Test Blast

Downey Comments

LD021748 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by special correspondent Vladimir Lyashko from central Kazakhstan]

[Text] The joint Soviet-U.S. experiment on monitoring nuclear tests has reached a new stage. Here is a report by special correspondent Vladimir Lyashko from central Kazakhstan:

[Lyashko]Here, 300 meters from the spot where I am now standing, at a depth of 25 meters, some 10 tonnes of ordinary explosive have been laid. In a few moments there will be an explosion. The echo of this explosion will be registered at the monitoring stations situated in the area of the Soviet nuclear testing ground.

Today, the joint Soviet-U.S. experiment in monitoring nuclear tests enters a new phase. Interest in this experiment today is not only great among scientists. A large group of Soviet scientists, led by Academician Velikhov, and leading specialists of the Institute of Earth Physics of the Academy of Sciences and their U.S. colleagues arrived here today. U.S. congressmen also arrived.

Replying to a question with regard to the political meaning of the Soviet-U.S. experiment, Thomas Downey said that it is of very great significance for our mutual relations. The House of Representatives, of which he is a member, is discussing a draft bill on banning the conducting of nuclear explosions with a capacity of over 1 kilotonne. This has become possible thanks to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. It is precisely the Soviet moratorium that has played a big part in the fact that a majority of members of the House of Representatives favor adopting this draft bill. The draft bill should help to strengthen our mutual relations, trust, and in the final analysis make it possible to conclude an agreement on banning tests.

Speaking about Soviet-U.S. relations, Thomas Downey stressed that the peace proposals submitted by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have received a special response in the United States. It has become more and more clear to many of us, Downey said, that an agreement on arms reduction is an absolute necessity. This is the first of a series of explosions being conducted to check the Soviet and U.S. equipment and to prove that it is possible to register extremely small nuclear explosions.

To See More Tests

LD021833 Moscow TASS in English 1811 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Karaganda September 2 TASS — A TASS correspondent reports:

An underground chemical explosion with a yield of ten tons thundered today 70 kilometers from Karaganda, a city in Soviet Kazakhstan. The soil shuddered and one had the sensation of losing one's balance. This sensation was experienced today by three American congressmen and twenty Soviet and foreign journalists who were standing 300 metres from the epicentre of the explosion.

This blast is the first of three to be conducted in the north of Kazakhstan within the framework of a joint experiment by scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the United States Natural Resources Defense Council. The tests will show the guests who have come here the possibility of fully and effectively monitoring even small explosions, hundreds of times smaller than the smallest nuclear test.

On Thursday the congressmen and journalists will visit the Soviet-American seismic stations located in the area of a nuclear test site near Semipalatinsk (also in Kazakhstan) 250 and 620 kilometres from the place of the explosion. They will be able to see whether the new, recently installed American seismic equipment had recorded the oscillations caused by the blast.

The Soviet and American scientists who have been conducting seismic studies in the area of Semipalatinsk for already more than a year are confident that the instruments have performed well.

The new equipment records the so called high-frequency part of the blast range — from 20 to 40 hertz, said Jonathan Berger, a professor from the University of California who heads the team of American scientists. The precision of studies has grown sharply after the seismic equipment was installed in 100-metre-deep shafts.

The uniqueness of the seismic instruments recording the high frequency part of an explosion is that they cannot be "deceived", explained the head of the Soviet team of scientists, Professor Igor Nersesov from the Institute of Physics of the Earth of the USSR Academy of Sciences. They precisely detect nuclear blasts in cavities, a way of lessening the amplitude of an explosion, which could not be verified previously. And this leaves the opponents of a nuclear test ban without their last trump card.

Estimates made by Soviet and American scientists show that now any of the existing types of nuclear explosions is verifiable. Studies have shown that it is enough to

instal 20 seismic stations in the USSR and the United States to fully monitor both the fact of the absence of tests and the yield of an explosion should one be staged.

In the afternoon the congressmen witnessed a second explosion which was conducted on the border of the Soviet nuclear testing range near Semipalatinsk. It too should be recorded by the Soviet-American seismic stations. The third explosion will be staged near Karaganda on Thursday when the congressmen and journalists will inspect the seismic instruments.

U.S. Tests Minuteman Missile 1 Sep

LD021757 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS — The U.S. Air Force has tested the intercontinental ballistic missile Minuteman-3. On Tuesday, a missile was launched from Vandenberg base, California, towards Kwajalein atoll in the Pacific, where a missile test range is located. The testing was conducted under the programme for the development of a new inertia navigation system for ballistic missiles installed on board the Minuteman-3.

As a spokesman for the Air Force said, the launching had been a success this time. The previous tests of Minuteman-3 on June 25 and July 12 were a failure.

U.S. Public 'Demands' Arms Action

LD021015 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS — TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The American public demands that the U.S. Administration should display a constructive approach to the Soviet-American negotiations on elimination of medium-range nuclear armaments so that to promote the early conclusion of an agreement.

This demand has been made to the White House by the Union of Concerned Scientists, The Coalition for a New Foreign Policy, the Committee for National Security, the Citizens Against Nuclear War, and a whole number of national, public and religious organizations. A statement, which was distributed by the organizations here, notes that conclusion of a treaty on medium-range missiles would meet the national interests of both the United States and the Soviet Union, would give a powerful impetus to invigoration of the negotiations on strategic nuclear and space armaments, which threaten the whole of humanity.

The American Administration is saying again and again that the U.S. delegation is actively engaged in Geneva negotiations and that agreement on "the double-zero decision," that is elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles, is at hand. But last Tuesday a White House representative reaffirmed once again that the United States was unwilling to remove the most serious obstacle to successful completion of the negotiations. The United States doesn't want to give up its demand that the treaty should not comprise the 72 American nuclear warheads to the Pershing-1A missiles which are formally listed with the FRG Bundeswehr. We do not intend to include into negotiations systems of third countries, said the representative. Such a stand of the White House is the cause of concern and perplexity everywhere, including the capital of the United States, since could American nuclear warheads be treated as "systems of third countries?"

U.S. Activities in Persian Gulf Assessed

Carlucci Statement Viewed

LD031041 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 3 TASS — The TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

The American battleship *Missouri* has reached the Persian Gulf to bring the number of U.S. warships there to 40 and that of U.S. servicemen to 25,000.

All in all, 75 naval ships of NATO countries with 30,000 servicemen on board are currently either in the Gulf or on approaches to it.

This is a force more than impressive for the small region.

This is why one can hardly agree with U.S. National Security Adviser Frank Carlucci who has described the U.S. naval buildup in the Gulf as fairly moderate.

One cannot but be worried in this connection over continuing statements by high-ranking officials in Washington, especially U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, that the United States and a number of West European countries will provide extra military support for operations in the Persian Gulf.

This demonstrates that Washington's policy of increasing long-term American military presence in what is one of the more explosive regions in the world today remains unchanged.

The latest confirmation has come from U.S. State Department spokeswoman Phillis Oakley who expressed U.S. unwillingness to give a positive response to a Soviet proposal for withdrawing the naval ships of the countries not located in the region, including Soviet and American ships, from the Gulf.

The view in diplomatic circles in Moscow is that the fast and massive naval buildup of the United States and other NATO countries in the Gulf, as well as in the Indian Ocean, cannot but arouse concern.

Despite U.S. assurances that the long-term presence of U.S. warships in the Gulf is not provocative, but a kind of deterrent, it is difficult not to see that one consequence of such presence will be increased unpredictability about the course of events and the heightened incidence of dangerous accidents which can provoke an

explosion.

UN Talk 'Distracting'

LD021758 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

If loud statements of U.S. officials could be believed, Washington now has no greater care than to ensure the implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 598 about halting any Iran-Iraq hostilities as an initial step toward a peaceful settlement of the conflict through talks. One would certainly like to believe the sincerity of such statements but facts prevent this.

The resolution contains the call to all the states to show the maximum restraint and refrain from any action that can escalate the conflict. How can the concentration in the region of a large U.S. force of tens of warships, hundreds of planes and helicopters, 25 thousand troops go together with this call? Are not the stream of threats to one of the warring sides and the cases of U.S. planes and warships resorting to weapons in the situations that were regarded as "threatening" a direct violation of the Security Council's resolution for which the U.S. representative, too, voted?

Any accident in the area so densely inundated with warships and mines can precipitate a large confrontation, the NBC television network notes. So a new and extremely dangerous factor, the threat of the United States direct armed interference with unpredictable consequences, emerged in that regional conflict.

Having aggravated to the utmost the extremely tense situation in the Persian Gulf area, Washington has not solved by its "gunboat diplomacy" any of the tasks it proclaimed. "Free shipping" is out of question, just as steady supply of oil to consumers. Western sources report that more than 50 tankers are anchored in the Gulf of Oman, not having dared to enter the Strait of Hormuz. As a result of this, consumers have to pay more and more for each barrel of the Middle Eastern oil.

Only one conclusion can be drawn from these irrefutable facts: Washington's peaceable talk which is clearly timed for another round of consultations of the United Nations secretary-general with representatives of the five permanent members of the Security Council about the implementation of Resolution 598 is nothing but a manoeuvre aimed at distracting the attention from actions directed against the essence of that document.

If the spirit and the letter of the document were really followed, any military activity in the Persian Gulf should be halted and all warships should be withdraw from it. Cooperation of all the permanent members of the Security Council, including the United States and the Soviet Union, is not only possible but necessary on this road fully in accordance with the Security Council's resolution.

U.S. 'Prods' Iraq

LD020930 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Washington September 2 TASS — The United States covertly prods Iraq to the escalation of hostilities against Iran, Reagan administration insiders told a UPI correspondent. UPI stresses that a whole number of U.S. officials called upon Iraqis to intensify the attacks.

The UPI correspondent was told in the U.S. Congress that the administration's public criticism of the renewed air strikes at Iranian oil facilities was a public relations move and was absolutely insincere.

An administration official who, naturally, asked not to be identified, set out the U.S. true stand as follows: We are of the opinion that heavy and non-stop daily strikes are needed. Iraq should launch them every day. Besides, a U.S. official informed UPI that a considerable group in the administration pushes for adopting a decision on mining the Persian Gulf waters off Iran.

It is symptomatic in this connection that when at a briefing in Santa Barbara, California, where President Reagan is now vacationing, his spokesman was asked whether the United States was pressing Iraq into ending the bombings of Iran, he did everything to dodge this question. Marlin Fitzwater, assistant to the President for press relations, expressed anxiety over those air strikes, said that inappropriate time was chosen for them and that the United States opposed this.

But when he was bluntly asked whether the United States wanted the Iraqis to stop this, Fitzwater stated that he would not add anything. I used exactly those words which I wanted to use, he said.

After this, a reporter told him at the Santa Barbara briefing: You give a go-ahead to a continued bombing of Iran. The UPI report fully confirms that this conclusion is just.

The U.S. instigative stand clearly runs counter to the U.N. Security Council resolution meant to put an end to the war in the Persian Gulf, to get a ceasefire there. If one is to take into consideration that Washington's secret operations to ship large batches of weapons to Iran, the other side of the conflict, continued even after they were exposed, it becomes apparent that the U.S. Administration applies no small efforts not for ending the war, but, as is said publicly, for kindling it so as to have a pretext for building up its military presence in the region.

U.S. Extends Fishing Agreement

LD021122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0706 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Washington, 2 Sep (TASS) — Correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

Soviet-U.S. talks on fishing matters have ended here. The state of and directions for developing mutually beneficial cooperation were examined in such areas as

joint fishing operations, measures to regulate fishing in the Bering Sea and northern Pacific Ocean, joint scientific research, and the exchange of scientific and statistical data about catches of different species of fish.

During the talks anxiety was expressed regarding the state of common reserves of mintai in the Bering Sea and the continuing fishing of salmon migrating from the lakes of the USSR and the United States into the northern Pacific Ocean.

As a result of the discussions it was agreed to extend for the routine period the agreement concluded in 1976 between the USSR and the United States on matters relating to fishing and step up cooperation in a whole number of directions, including the setting up of joint companies and enterprises in the fishing industry that are of mutual interest. To examine practical matters in this sphere representatives of the fishing industry in the two countries will hold consultations in the Soviet Union in November of this year.

At present Soviet and U.S. fishermen fish together in the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans adjacent to the U.S. coast, catching and processing 200,000-240,000 tonnes of various types of fish per year.

At the talks, the possibilities of drawing up and concluding a new comprehensive bilateral agreement dealing with the fishing industry were also examined. Such an agreement is needed because the adjacent fishing zones of the Soviet Union and the United States in the northern Pacific Ocean, the Bering and Chukotka Seas, and the Arctic Ocean extend over more than 1,600 km. This is the most extensive fishing zone between neighboring states in the world. Scientifically based regulation of the use of the reserves of living sea resources in this region is only possible on the basis of close bilateral cooperation. Protected animal species, like polar bears, walruses, seals, and certain whale species, also reside here. Their preservation and observation of the state of their populations has been the subject of many years of cooperation between scientists of the two countries.

China

Deng Xiaoping Cited on CPC Congress Tasks

PM021137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov dispatch: "Deng Xiaoping on the 13th CPC Congress"]

[Text] Beijing — Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, has stated that the 13th CPC Congress, scheduled for this October, will be devoted to reform and expansion of ties with the rest of the world.

The congress is to confirm the political guidelines elaborated during the CPC Central Committee December 1978 Plenum to deepen the reform of the economic system. It is accordingly necessary to restructure the political structure. Otherwise the old political structure would hamper the development of productive forces. Deng Xiaoping made this statement during a meeting with Nilde Jotti, member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate and president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The need to lower the age of the party and state leadership and make it even more energetic in ensuring the continuance of reform is another important item on the agenda.

Certain changes have occurred in China, Deng Xiaoping stated, but many problems still exist. Twelve years remain to achieve the set target, the target of increasing GNP fourfold by the end of this century, and clearly it will not be difficult to achieve this target and it may even be possible to surpass it.

PRC Report on Zhao E.Europe Visit Noted

LD022124 Moscow TASS in English 1921 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 2 TASS — The results of the visit of acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang to five East European socialist countries last June merit high appraisal. This is said in a report of the PRC Foreign Ministry submitted today to the 22nd session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress under way in Beijing.

The document says that at meetings with leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, GDR, Poland and Czechoslovakia, Zhao Ziyang emphasised China's intention to increase the share of commercial and economic cooperation with those countries in the total volume of its foreign economic relations. The PRC Government now conducts a long-term course at all-round development of relations with East European countries.

China is striving to ensure world peace, says the report. Therefore the Chinese leader welcomed the extension of contacts between East and West Europe and proclaimed the readiness of the PRC to continue developing relations with European countries.

PRC Visitors Meet Writers' Union Officials

PM021127 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Sep 87 p 7

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Writers' Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of Chinese writers headed by Liu Baiyu, member of the Chinese Writers' Union Board Presidium and winner of the USSR State Prize, has arrived in the Soviet Union in accordance with the intergovernmental plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the PRC.

The delegation's members were received at the USSR Writers' Union Board Secretariat by V. Karpov, first secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board. Taking

part in the conversation were Yu. Verchenko, Yu. Gribov, and Ye. Sidorov, secretaries of the USSR Writers' Union Board; M. Sagatelyan, deputy secretary for international ties; and Sinologists V. Sorokin, B. Riftin, and L. Cherkasskiy.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the sides briefed one another on the processes occurring in the socioeconomic and cultural spheres of both countries and on the role of literature under contemporary conditions.

Liu Baiyu, who was one of the first Chinese literary figures to visit the Soviet Union following the victory of the Chinese revolution, recalled with great warmth his meetings with writers like K. Simonov, B. Polevoy, and others.

During their stay in the USSR the Chinese writers' delegation will see for itself the country's literary and social life, tour Kiev and Leningrad, meet with writers and cultural figures, and visit enterprises and kolkhozes.

The conversation was attended by Guang Wengxue, first secretary of the PRC Embassy in the USSR.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

PRK's Kong Korm Meets Moscow Press

Praises Reconciliation

[All quotation marks as received]
LD021408 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 2 Sep 87

[text] Moscow September 2 TASS — The policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea meets the highest aspirations of the Kampuchean people, Kampuchean Foreign Minister Kong Korm pointed out today.

"It is an act of goodwill and manifestation of lofty responsibility for the country's future," he told newsmen at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's press centre.

The Kampuchean minister is on a stop-over in Moscow.

"The policy of national reconciliation," he emphasized, "is a policy of sincere alliance of all Kampuchea's patriots with a view to building jointly a progressive, equitable and fair society.

It is directed at ensuring the peaceful future for our people with a view to further advancement along the path of economic and social development.

The policy is directed at excluding any chance of the return of the criminal genocidal clique."

Kong Korm said that the statement of the Bangkok meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers digressed from the accord reached between Vietnam, which acted on behalf of the countries of Indochina, and Indonesia, which spoke for the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

The statement again mentioned the 8-point proposal of the so-called coalition government, long since rejected by Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and assessed by world public opinion as a stratagem aimed at reinstalling in power the Pol Pot clique.

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea opposed the ASEAN foreign ministers' statement and firmly stood by proposals agreed upon between Vietnam and Indonesia," the Kampuchean foreign minister pointed out.

Claims 'Partial' Troop Withdrawal

LD021409 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — Kampuchean Foreign Minister Kong Korm said today that Vietnam and Kampuchea had already carried out partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country five times. He made this remark when replying journalists' questions at a press conference held at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry today.

The next, very important, troops withdrawal is scheduled for 1987. The Vietnamese troops will be completely pulled out from Kampuchea in 1990 as Kampuchea's own national armed forces become stronger quantitively and qualitatively. If the solution of the Kampuchean problem is achieved before 1990, the Vietnamese troops can be withdrawn from the country earlier than the established dateline.

"We regard this as a factor contributing to national reconciliation and the final solution of the Kampuchean problem," he said.

After the successful operation on destroying the bases of forces hostile to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the dry season of 1984-1985, the enemy was disorganised, Kong Korm said. The strength of hostile groups was currently estimated at more than 20,000 people, with Pol Pot men making up 60 per cent. The minister said that by now subversive operations against Kampuchea from the territory of Thailand had declined both in scale and in the number of operations. Only small terrorist groups were operating inside the country. Rift widens in the ranks of the forces hostile to Kampuchea.

The People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed its will for a meeting with hostile groups in order to carry out the policy of national reconcilation. However, the minister stressed, those groups had not displayed readiness for such a meeting so far.

The Kampuchean Foreign Minister rejected allegations by the Chinese side that the stay of Vietnamese volunteers in Kampuchea hampered normalisation of relations between China and the Soviet Union. He cited

concrete examples when the Vietnamese military contingent rendered assistance to the Kampuchean people in the common struggle against colonisers and in repelling U.S. aggression. At the time, China supported the presence of that contingent on the territory of Kampuchea, and that fact did not impede Chinese-Soviet relations in any way. Therefore, it can neither do so now.

The policy of national reconciliation in Kampuchea, the participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the process of turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation is part of the efforts of all socialist countries aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security, the Kampuchean minister said.

"We proceed from the fact that we have a common goal with socialist countries — peace and socialism."

Near East & South Asia

Vorontsov Holds Talks With DRA's Wakil

LD022101 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 2 Sep

[Text] Kabul, 2 Sep (TASS) — Abdul Wakil, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, received here on Tuesday Yuliy Vorontsov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, who has arrived in the DRA on a working visit. There was an exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Afghan relations and also on vital problems of the current international situation. Emphasis was placed on the importance of carrying out the policy of national reconciliation in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

U.S. To Start Broadcasts to Afghanistan

LD021822 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

As *THE WASHINGTON POST* reports, "Free Afghanistan" anti-Afghan radio station financed by the USA will start beaming broadcasts to the DRA from the FRG territory, Munich, next Sunday. Another subversive radio station maintained by the CIA will go on the air. Eleven stationary transmitters of that radio station operating on the Pakistani territory along the Afghan-Pakistani border are already beaming misinformation to the DRA around-the-clock. Broadcasts in Pashto by another transmitter show th. ' the United States Administration continues expanding ideological aggression against the Afghan people which is implemented in the framework of the ever-wider undeclared war.

More than 50 hostile subversive radio stations operate against the DRA from the territory of a number of countries. The volume of their broadcasting to Afghanistan amounted to 110 hours a day last year. Crude lies, distortion of political decisions and steps of the revolutionary leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, misinformation, brazen slander — such are the main methods by means of which the leaders of the counter-revolutionaries and their patrons in Washington and in the capitals of some other countries try to create the atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty in Afghanistan, to undermine the process of national reconciliation there.

A real opportunity to stop bloodshed on Afghan soil and establish long-awaited peace emerged as a result of bold and constructive initiatives of the DRA leadership for national reconciliation. A dangerous seat of tension almost in the centre of Asia would thus be eliminated. Such a state of affairs would undoubtedly suit the interests not only of the Afghan people but also of all those who are sincerely interested in detente, in resolving conflict situations. Objective conditions for creating an effective coalition of democratic and patriotic forces capable of ensuring the normalisation of the situation in the country, of resolving burning national problems have already formed in Afghanistan.

But the U.S. Administration, the main organizer and inspirer of the undeclared war against the Afghan people, still refuses to revise its anti-Afghan policy and continues banking on the most reactionary feudal forces within and outside Afghanistan in the hope of imposing puppets obedient to the USA on the [word indistinct] people. Enough blood has already been spilt on Afghan soil. According to various sources, more than 600 thousand people were killed in the country since the beginning of the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Direct material damage surpasses 50 billion Afghani.

Bandits shell cities and villages, stage explosions and arson, down passenger airliners. By brutal reprisals they try to intimidate those who declare for the reconciliation of all Afghans. Bandits kill women, children, old people. What other price should the Afghan people pay for the U.S. Administration to stop insanity of the CIA mercenaries?

Broadcasting to Afghanistan, the organizers of the undeclared war try to play down the scopes of the crimes committed by counter-revolutionaries against the Afghan people, to present Washington and its allies involved in starting the fratricidal war on Afghan soil as some sort of benefactors. It is precisely for this purpose that such notorious poisoners of the ether, beaming propaganda to Afghanistan, as the Voice of America, the BBC, the subversive "Liberty" and "Free Europe" radio stations have been involved in duping the public. A network for training counter-revolutionaries for work as misinformers has been created and is being expanded, also on the territory of the USA. There is every indication that Washington is determined to intensify psychological warfare against Afghanistan, using the most unsavoury methods and disreputable forces for the purpose.

U.S. Provides Israel With Spy Satellite

PM021115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Own correspondent V. Lashkul dispatch: "The United States: Present for Partner"]

[Text] In accordance with the American-Israeli "memorandum on mutual understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation," the United States is providing Tel Aviv with a spy satellite, the Arab military journal AL-NAZRAH AL-ISTRATIJIYAH reports.

It is no secret that the Pentagon constantly supplies its Near East partner with various equipment, including military equipment. A constant stream of information on the deployment of Arab armies also constantly flows across the Atlantic to Tel Aviv. This information is obtained by means of U.S. intelligence satellites. Israel has used the information to develop the majority of its armed adventures against its Arab neighbors.

There is, however, no stopping Tel Aviv's strategists. After obtaining an American spy satellite from the Pentagon they are intent, as the Kol Israel radio station has acknowledged, on creating and launching their own intelligence satellite, which will enable them to "obtain complete rather than selective information."

Sub-Saharan Africa

Demichev Meets Guinea-Bissau Group

PM030857 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on 26 August received in the Kremlin a delegation from the National Popular Assembly of Guinea-Bissau, headed by Mario Mendes Correia, candidate member of the African Independence Party of Guinea-bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC] Central Committee Politburo.

An exchange of opinions on certain key problems in the international situation and the situation on the African Continent and questions on developing Soviet-Guinean relations took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The important role of parliamentary links in galvanizing dialogue, strengthening friendship, and broadening cooperation between the peoples of the two countries was emphasized.

P.N. Demichev drew the delegation's attention to the new Soviet peace initiatives designed to create an all-embracing system of international security, establish a new economic order, and implement the principle of disarmament for development. The Guinean parliamentarians were informed of the course of restructuring in the economy and the social sphere and the measures to further develop democracy and glasnost and raise the Soviet people's standard of living.

From the time of the Guinean people's struggle for independence, we have sensed the Soviet Union's support on the path of progressive transformations in the country, Mario Mendes Correia stated. We are interested in everything taking place in the USSR, and your country's experience in restructuring the people's economic management is particularly valuable. During the visit, the delegation members had a good opportunity to directly familiarize themselves with this process in practice — in the example of Moldavia's industrial and agricultural enterprises. We have come away with the very best impressions of the Soviet Union, the visitor said.

The following took part in the conversation: L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Boss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities respectively; E.D. Doga, deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet; B.S. Kitayev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs First African Department; and other officials, as well as G.D'A. Furtado, Guinea-Bissau temporary charge d'affaires to the USSR.

On the same day, the visitors had a conversation in the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. It was noted that the people of both countries are making a considerable contribution to strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and Guinea-Bissau.

Sorokin Joins Chipande on USSR Tour

PM030847 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Aug 87 First Edition p1

[Unattributed report: "Trip Around the Country"]

[Text] Army General Alberto Joaquim Chipande, member of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Central Committee Politburo and Mozambican minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, left Moscow on a trip round the country.

Army General M.I. Sorokin, USSR deputy defense minister, is accompanying the guest from Mozambique on the trip round the country.

Consultations Held With Zambians on UNGA

PM030855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report under the "Official Reports" rubric]

[Text] On 25 August Soviet-Zambian consultations took place in Lusaka on questions of the upcoming 42d session of the UN General Assembly. In the course of these consultations the situation in the south of Africa was also touched upon.

Taking part in the consultations were V.M. Vasev, member of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs collegium and chief of the Third African Department, on the

Soviet side and G. Chipampat [name as transliterated], deputy permanent secretary of the Zambian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on the Zambian side. The Soviet representative was received by M. Muyanda, Zambian minister of state for foreign affairs.

West Europe

TASS Reports Rust Pleads Guilty

LD021237 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 2 TASS — Dozens of cars, many bearing foreign number plates, are parked near a grey building at 15, Vorovskiy Street, the headquarters of the USSR Supreme Court.

The trial of West German citizen Mathias Rust began here today.

The hall on the third floor of the court building was packed to capacity. The audience included Muscovites, representatives of Soviet and foreign press media.

Suddenly the hall was all ablaze as photo correspondents aimed their cameras with flash-lights at Rust's parents, Monika and Karl-Heinz, and 14-year-old brother Ingo, entering the courtroom.

Monika Rust smiled, greeted the correspondents and gave her first interviews. Her smile was care-free. Mother seemed to be hoping for a favourable outcome of the trial. Well, only time will show.

A guard officer appeared at 10 A.M. he was followed by members of the court. The audience stood up. The chairman, Robert Tikhomirnov, named the composition of the court.

The defendant, amateur pilot Mathias Rust, was led into the hall. He smiled. Rust's face was clean shaven, his hair neatly cut. He was wearing a good quality dark suit, fresh shirt and tie.

The judge briefed the defendant on his obligations and rights.

Mathias Rust presented himself: born on January 11, 1968, graduated from a high school, currently a computer operator but would like to be a pilot-instructor.

In keeping with a procedure, Rust was asked whether he challenged participants in the trial. He had no objections.

After making public the names of the participants in the trial proceedings, the clerk of the court read out the indictment. Rust was accused of violating the border of the USSR and international flight rules and of malicious hooliganism.

After the indictment was read, the chairman of the court asked the defendant: "Do you admit your guilt?" Rust rose from the bench in the dock and pronounced shortly and without visible emotion: "guilty."

The examination of Mathias Rust will start after the first intermission.

Rust Explains Motives

LD021715 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1614 GMT 2 Sep

["Rust Asks To Be Pardoned" = TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep (TASS) — After a bill of indictment was read, the court gave Mathias Rust an opportunity to set out his version of the incident. Mathias Rust asserted that he flew to the USSR on a peace mission. He spoke without a prepared text, remaining outwardly calm. However, the tips of the ears of the accused went slightly red when he attempted to convince the judges that in making the flight he was pursuing a single purpose — that of carrying out some sort of "peace mission".

Rust said that he had received a good training at the Hamburg flying school and had not considered that he might be shot down. He did not rule out that possibility altogether, however.

After overflying the USSR'S air border, Rust had seen USSR air force interceptor aircraft approaching him, and he was even able to distinguish the orange flying-suits of the air force pilots. But he continued his flight, switching off his radio. He did this so as not to hear an order to terminate the flight. Otherwise, Rust explained, it would have been difficult for him to find the inner strength to carry on.

In landing on Moskvoretskiy Bridge, Rust created a real danger to the lives of dozens of people. He said that it was only on landing that he soberly and fully considered what he had done. "That was because the flight literally intoxicated me. I ask to be pardoned for my action," the accused said.

DPA Reports Trial Proceedings

LD021322 Hamburg DPA in German 1132 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Moscow (DPA) — The amateur pilot Mathias Rust from Wedel, near Hamburg, today has pleaded guilty right at the beginning of his 3-day trial before the USSR Supreme Court in Moscow. "My guilt is clear to me," the 19-year-old said. As a motive for his landing on the edge of Red Square, he named the fulfillment of a peace mission. After Rust had, at first, accepted the whole accusation after the reading of the charges, he later corrected himself when asked by the judge. Rust told the judge he could not agree to the accusation of malicious hooliganism. On the other two charges, the contravention of international flying rules and illegal entry into the Soviet Union, he agreed.

Before his landing on the edge of Red Square he had not been conscious of the fact that "I was thereby desecrating a national shrine of the USSR. There is nothing like that

in the Federal Republic." Otherwise, he would have dropped his intention to land, stated the 19-year-old, who was wearing a dark blue blazer with a knitted vest underneath. The charges state in the accusation of hooliganism that Rust flagrantly violated public order and carried out an attack on this historial and cultural center and seat of government of the USSR.

The high point of the start of the trial — in which his parents, Monika and Karl-Heinz, as well as his younger brother, Ingo, took part — was the evidence of the 19-year-old, which lasted almost 1 and 1/2 hours. Throughout the proceedings, two soldiers in uniform with peaked caps stood behind Rust. After approximately 3 months in jail the amateur pilot calmly, objectively, and increasingly confidently described the motives for and method of carrying out his spectacular enterprise.

He wanted to talk to the leaders of the Soviet Union about peace and disarmament. In the West, people were misled by governments and the media. "I was searching for a source of peace," Rust said. It seemed to him that this existed only in the Soviet Union. By landing in Red Square, he wanted to achieve the greatest possible publicity for his intentions.

"Any enterprise is senseless without publicity among the world public".

Prior to the landing he had seen Red Square only on maps, Rust went on to say. He first had to search, then found the place from the position of the big Hotel Rossiya on the side of Red Square. He then flew over the square twice at a height of around 10 meters. He had not expected so many people there in the evening, as for example, in Hamburg there was hardly anyone on the streets at that time.

He had hoped the people would disperse at his first approach. He wanted to land the second time, but this was impossible because of the number of people. Finally, he landed on a bridge not far from Red Square and parked near St Basil's Cathedral.

The indictment accuses Rust, among other things, of endangering human life. Judge Robert Tikhomirnov (59) spoke to Rust in detail of how tragically his adventure could have ended. During his approximately 1-and-1/2-hour questioning by the judge, Rust said: "From my view today, it was a crime. I would not repeat it." At the time, he had simply suppressed his fears.

He had fostered the idea of the flight since the accession to office of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the start of 1985, Rust said. I myself wanted to do my bit to consolidate peace." He had consciously risked his life. "There is no comparison between one life and the events of a whole planet."

Rust also described how he briefly had contact during his flight with a Soviet interceptor fighter. He even was able to recognise the white helmet and orange overalls of the Soviet pilot. However, he switched off his radio. The interceptor fighter had made no sign for him to follow, Rust said. "Otherwise, I would have followed the instruction." He himself had worn a helmet in case he was fired on. It is primarily head injuries that are caused by emergency landings, Rust said.

Before his flight to the Soviet Union, he had first flown to the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik. He deeply regretted the fact that there had been no positive results at the Soviet-U.S. summit last year in Reykjavik. "I wanted to let what remained influence me," he said in explaining his flight to Iceland. [passage omitted]

Kohl Remarks on Pershing 1-A Debate Cited

LD021430 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 2 TASS — Having declined to make a government statement in the Bundestag, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl nevertheless took part in the debates on Pershing 1-A missiles that opened today. He tried to discredit the proposal of the opposition parties for an undelayed discussion of that important political issue in the Bundestag and described it as an "election show" timed for the forthcoming 'land', or state, elections in Schleswig-Holstein and Bremen.

Helmut Kohl reaffirmed Bonn's readiness not to modernize Pershing 1-A missiles so as to promote an early conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

At the same time he reiterated the preconditions for not modernizing these systems. They include, among others, the signing of the Soviet-American agreement and its implementation.

Moscow TV Comments on Debate

LD021653 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 2 Sep 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] An extraordinary session of the West German parliament, the Bundestag, is being held in Bonn today. It was convened on the demand of the Social Democratic Party, which insists that the FRG Government express itself in favor of eliminating the Pershing 1-A missiles which the Bundeswehr is equipped with, and which are armed with U.S. nuclear warheads.

The solution to this question — and it has become a stumbling block in preparing a Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of all medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles — has recently moved somewhat. At a recent press conference and at today's Bundestag session, Chancellor Kohl has given assurances that he will do everything in his power to promote the achievement of success at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The chancellor announced in particular that under certain conditions the Bundeswehr Pershings would be not modernized but eliminated. FRG Foreign Minister Genscher noted that if these missiles are removed from the armory, there will be no reason for keeping nuclear warheads in the FRG.

All this is undoubtedly a useful step. However, both the Social Democratic Party and the Greens point out that there is a lack of total clarity in the stand of the Bonn government on this most important matter. Chancellor Kohl's speeches had quite a few ifs and buts of various sorts. In particular it was said that the Pershings can stay in the FRG until 1991-92.

The position is even more complicated by the fact that the Christian Social Union, which is one of the partners of the Bonn government coalition, has ostentatiously distanced itself from the latest speeches of Chancellor Kohl. Strauss, leader of the CSU and prime minister of Bavaria, does not like the fact that the chancellor's decision on the Pershings was made without his consent. He is threatening not to take part in future talks with his partners in the Bonn coalition. Anyway, today's Bundestag session did not fully clarify the situation on the question of the West German Pershings.

TV Interviews FRG'S Voigt

LD0222142 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast — interview with Karsten Voigt, "leading member" of FRG Social Democratic Party, by unidentified correspondent on 2 September during visit to Moscow; in German with superimposed Russian translation — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Herr Voigt, at the extraordinary session of the Bundestag today there were debates on the question of the Pershing-1As with U.S. nuclear warheads — an extraordinary session, meaning that this was a question of extraordinary importance.

[Voigt] Yes, that is so. It is a question of reaching an agreement as quickly as possible on a double zero option. Such an option is in the interests of Germans, too. Therefore it is important that the policy of the Federal Republic does not stand in the way of a double zero solution but contributes toward it. And we Social Democrats believe that the problem of the Pershing-1As should be solved in such a way that a zero solution should not be blocked. Thanks to what Federal Chancellor Kohl has said lately, this obstacle has to a considerable extent now been removed.

[Correspondent] Herr Voigt, the West German missiles are not a subject of the Geneva talks, that is clear, but there is a fear that in both Bonn and Washington they would like to see the U.S. nuclear warheads to these missiles outside the framework of the talks.

[Voigt] The Federal Republic does not have nuclear warheads at its disposal. They are in the possession of the United States. Therefore we can hardly give advice here. The question of the warheads should be settled at the conference table by the USSR and the United States. I think that the essence of the matter is clear enough. If an accord is reached on a double zero option, then there would be no sense in keeping warheads to these missiles in the East and the West of Europe. But, I repeat, the Soviet and U.S. sides should come to an agreement on this. As would be set out in an agreement, this is a matter of the two sides. Judging from my conversations here in Moscow, such a decision can be found.

Comment on Honecker's FRG Visit

LD290923 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Report by Bonn correspondent Aleksandr Kurilin]

[Text] In the FRG, the so-called summer break has ended: The politicians are returning from their vacations and the country's public and political life is reviving. The discussion about the Pershing-1A nuclear missiles is not the only sign of this animation: There is also another event that is awaited here with great interest. From 7-11 September, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council will pay an official visit to Bonn.

The coming visit to West Germany by the GDR leader is of great importance not only for the development of relations between the two German states, but also for stabilizing an atmosphere of cooperation in Europe. All local observers are agreed about this, but what the specific results of the visit will be is as yet difficult to say, since, unlike the GDR, the FRG is still playing an unconstructive role in the disarmament process, which is such an important sphere of international relations. Though — under pressure from the international and West German public — Chancellor Kohl has been forced, in his latest statement, to place the emphasis a little differently in the matter of the Pershing-1A missiles, the FRG has still not renounced these missiles, and is making any alternation of its stance dependent on a mass of reservations and conditions, some of which are, to say the least, surprising.

It is this attitude on the part of West Germany that determines the fact that, as has already been announced, the FRG will try to concentrate on discussing bilateral relations during the forthcoming talks. Behind formulations of this sort one can clearly discern a desire to belittle the importance of the most vital issues of our time, those of war and peace. As for the so-called discussion of bilateral relations, this could, as has more than once happened before, develop into direct West German interference in the internal affairs of the GDR. After all, there is talk now, on the eve of the visit, of some list of demands being presented to the GDR delegation. Just that: Neither more nor less.

In this connection one's attention is caught by a recent interview in which GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer emphasized that the GDR has an interest in normalizing

and developing relations between the two German states, but that many problems in this area can only be solved if substantial progress is achieved on disarmament: In other words, if the appropriate international climate can be created. For the GDR the question of the basic human right — the right to live in peace — will be one of the main topics at the talks. One can only agree with the statement by the GDR foreign minister.

Lithuanian Rights Activists Reportedly Beaten

LD023043 Vatican City International Service in Lithuanian 0330 GMT 2 Sep

[Summary] News has reached the West about the brutal treatment of three Lithuanians, human rights activists, by the Soviet militia. They are priest Rokas Puzonas, Nijole Sadunaite, and Robertas Grigas.

According to available information, Kiaukliai parish priests Rokas Puzonas, Nijole Sadunaite, and Robertas Grigas were attacked individually in an ambush by the militia at the end of August for taking part in a peace demonstration in Vilnius on 23 August. They were forcefully taken to militia cars and then transported to Belorussia.

There they were subjected to several hours of interrogation by a Russian- speaking officer, beaten up and then threatened with being shot for taking part in a peace demonstration in Vilnius. Later, all the three were released and told to travel home by public transport.

A protest telegram signed by Sadunaite, Terleckas, Bogusis, and Cidikas was sent to Gorbachev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in which brutal actions of the militiamen were reported.

Consultations on UNGA Held With Finns

PM021527 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Consultations Held"]

[Text] Soviet-Finnish consultations were held 18 August at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on questions of the 42d UN General Assembly Session agenda. K. Tornodd, under secretary in the Finnish Foreign Ministry, was received by V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

Latin America & Caribbean

Mexican President's Annual Report Noted

LD021444 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 2 Aug 87

[Text] Mexico City September 2 TASS — The visits exchanged this year by Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze broadened the horizons of Mexico's international ties.

The talks on issues of bilateral and multilateral interest confirmed the maturity of Mexico's foreign policy and its prestige as a reliable partner in the international scene, President Miguel de la Madrid said in his annual report on the government's activity at the National Congress on Tuesday.

Maintaining peace, curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament would remain the principal goals of Mexico's foreign policy, he emphasized.

"Non-nuclear states are also responsible for the preservation of peace on earth. They cannot stand aside in the face of threat to security and development of peoples."

This policy, said the Mexican president, fully corresponded to the interests of ensuring the nation's sovereignty and independent development.

Mexico would not change its stance favouring noninterference in the internal affairs of states, peaceful resolution of conflicts on the basis of principles of international law and respect for peoples' right to self-determination, the president said.

De la Madrid said that his government would press for the cessation of hostilities in Central America, for the implementation of the accords reached by the heads of the region's five states in Guatemala.

The Mexican president came out in favour of strengthening political and economic integration of Latin American countries.

Nicaraguan Defense Minister' Speech Cited

LD030740 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 3 Sep 87

[Text] Managua September 3 TASS — "The Armed Forces of Nicaragua will stand firmly on guard of the revolution and defend the Republic's independence and sovereignty against U.S. imperialism's encroachments", stated Humberto Ortega, Nicaraguan minister of defence.

Speaking at a meeting on the occasion of the day of the Sandinista People's Army on Wednesday, the minister condemned the Reagan administration's aggressive policy aimed at frustrating the peaceful settlement process in Central America.

"The United States", he said, "still follows the policy of gross interference in the affairs of Nicaragua, increases military aid to the Somozists and tries by all means to hinder the Central American countries from uniting in their work for the establishment of lasting peace in the region".

"The Nicaraguan servicemen", the defence minister emphasized, "support the national reconciliation policy being pursued by the Republic's government. They will not budge an inch in the cause of defending the revolutionary gains of the people".

Honduran Minister Interviewed on Visit

PM021107 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Sep 87 p 9

["Topical Interview" with Honduran Minister of Economy and Commerce R. Panting Penalba by correspon-

dent Vladimir Kuznetsov: "USSR-HONDURAS: A Beginning" — no place or date given; first paragraph is a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] A Honduran trade and government delegation is on a first ever official visit to the USSR. Agreements were signed in the course of talks, specifically granting most favored nation status to our countries in questions of trade and shipping. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent Vladimir Kuznetsov spoke with R. Panting Penalba, head of the Honduran delegation and minister of economy and commerce.

[Kuznetsov] Your visit is the first official contact between our countries. Could it be perceived as preparatory to the establishment of diplomatic relations with the USSR?

[Penalba] The point is that this visit is aimed at the establishment of purely commercial ties between our countries. Diplomatic relations are another ministry's province, although trade is already the beginning of relations.

[Kuznetsov] In your opinion, what are the future prospects for the peace plan adopted recently in Guatemala by five countries from the region, including Honduras?

[Penalba] I believe that the signing of the peaceful settlement plan by our presidents is a positive factor, since this question is being resolved by countries directly involved in the conflict and without any outside interference at all.

[Kuznetsov] The press recently carried numerous reports about the damage inflicted on your country by the "contras" based on its territory. Some data estimate it at 25 million dollars. How do the Hondurans themselves feel about this problem?

[Penalba] The problem which developed inside Nicaragua itself is now also affecting our country's interests. We believe that there are no frictions between our countries apart from those created by anti-Nicaraguan groupings. But as soon as Nicaragua resolves its domestic problems, these frictions will disappear altogether.

[Kuznetsov] Even 2-3 years ago Honduras was described as the Latin America's second poorest country after Haiti. Has anything changed since that time?

[Penalba] Alas, the situation remains unchanged, even though we are making considerable efforts to develop the economy. Last year the country's gross national product increased 2.9 percent. This is a good indicator compared with other Latin American countries. But the point is that the economic development rates are neutralized by the high level of our country's population growth.

[Kuznetsov] In your view, how could the contacts you have initiated with the USSR affect U.S.-Honduran relations?

[Penalba] This is how I would answer this question: We are an independent country which can maintain relations with any state.

CPSU Greets Costa Rican Party Forum

PM021421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 87 Second Edition p1

[CPSU Central Committee message to Costa Rican People's Party Congress]

[Text] To the 15th Costa Rican People's Party (PPC) Congress.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends greetings to delegates at the 15th PPC Congress and wishes it successful work.

The nuclear arms race whipped up by U.S. ruling circles and U.S. plans to carry this race into space pose a threat to life on earth. Today everyone who values peace is becoming increasingly clearly aware of the need for an improvement of international relations, new thinking, and new actions aimed at reaching a political solution to international problems in order to free mankind from the threat of a thermonuclear catastrophe.

This noble aim is served by the USSR's peace-loving policy, which is organically linked with the CPSU course aimed at fully revealing socialism's potential and advantages and accelerating the social and spiritual progress of Soviet society.

The interests of consolidating universal security are also served by the multiform struggle against American imperialism's aggressive policy aimed at subordinating the Central American peoples to U.S. diktat, stifling the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua, and suppressing the freedom-loving aspirations of the peoples of the whole region.

Soviet and Costa Rican communists are linked by their long-standing bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation based on their common aims in struggle and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We wish you, dear comrades, success in the task of rallying the ranks of communists and all progressive forces in Costa Rica in the struggle for the working people's vital interests.

Long live socialism and peace!

The CPSU Central Committee.

Political & Social

Ligachev Addresses Education Workers

PM281815 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
27 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Move on to Specific Deeds"]

[Text] Elektrostal (Moscow Oblast), 26 Aug — The city of Elektrostal near Moscow is a city of metallurgists and machine builders. It is also famous for its experience in the general education and vocational training of young people. Its 17 schools, 4 vocational and technical schools, and 4 technical colleges have more than 20,000 students and over 1,000 teachers. A conference of education and vocational and technical education workers was held here today, attended by leaders of city and Moscow Oblast party, soviet, and economic organs and representatives of the public.

The problems of ensuring the necessary depth of the implementation of reforms in the general educational and vocational and technical schools and the related tasks of party organizations and teacher collectives in the city's educational establishments were discussed in detail and self-critically in the light of the decisions of the 27th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums. In their speeches A.Ye. Shabunik, first secretary of the gorkom, M.N. Rubanova, chief of the city Public Education Department, G.M. Sosin, director of the No. 18 School, M.V. Nedopeka, director of the No. 33 Rural Vocational and Technical School, History Teacher V.V. Kostryukova, B.F. Borin, director of the "Elektrostal" Electrometallurgy Plant named for I.F. Tevosyan, Russian Language and Literature Teacher V.I. Shishova, and others analyzed in detail the accumulated experience and difficulties in implementing the school reform and suggested ways and measures for its acceleration.

Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the conference.

It has become a sound tradition in our country, he said, to discuss school affairs at the end of each summer and to hold a kind of all-union conference of teachers, with the public taking part, and a broad review of the preparedness of Soviet general educational and vocational schools for the new academic year. The work of this year's pedagogical conferences is strongly influenced by the entire political and spiritual atmosphere of restructuring in which Soviet society is living today.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum in June this year emphasized that restructuring has won an ideological and moral victory. It has spread both widely and deeply. Moreover, the process of the democratization of social life in the interests of strengthening socialism is linked with the restructuring of the economy. This guarantees the success of the strategy of acceleration. A political and legal basis is being created now for the improvement of self-management in the sphere of material production and for bringing state and public principles closer together in management. Great importance in this work attaches to the recently adopted USSR Law on the State Enterprise.

The speech noted the significant changes that have taken place in the composition of party and state leadership cadres. People whose state of health no longer allowed them to work with total effort have retired. Those who abused power and sullied by their unworthy actions their honor as Communists in leadership positions have been dismissed. Guarantees precluding even the possibility of breaches of socialist legality are being created in society, and a barrier has been erected against irresponsibility and embezzlement of the state, numerous instances of which occurred in the recent past.

In contrast with recent 5-year plan periods, the socioeconomic plans for the current 5-year plan are being fulfilled without any amendments of the targets. At the same time, however, as the current year has shown, the economy still lacks the due stability and rhythm. Numerous hindrances and obstacles lie in the way of profound changes. The main ones are bureaucratism and leveling. These are antipodes of socialism and socialist democracy. They are created and supported by those who are steeped in bureaucratism, who prosper in the quagmire of leveling, and who can tolerate no radical changes in the tenor of life. Realizing that they will be unable to withstand the pressure of restructuring, these people are prepared to reduce everything to partial changes. Such a stance is not in line with the party's strategy and the Soviet people's interests. Only profound changes in productive forces and production relations, and resolute and consistent actions within the framework of developing socialism, are capable of leading our country to the forefront of the world economy.

Are there any guarantees that the planned reforms will be implemented in full, without distortions and deviations? Of course there are. The primary guarantee is the Communist Party's leading role in restructuring and the improvement of the style and methods of its activity. Reliable guarantees are also provided by the real involvement of the broad people's masses in the process of acceleration through the deepening of democracy and self-management in society. The people led by the party — this is the decisive force of acceleration.

Another guarantee of success is the fact that the process of renewal is all-embracing and that the fundamntl transformations extend to both base and superstructure and affect the economy, the political system, the social sphere, science, and culture.

Being an integral part of the entire program for the renewal of Soviet society, Ye.K. Ligachev went on to say, the school reform must be implemented at preferential rates and must predetermine positive changes in other spheres of social life. More than 50 million pupils and students are now attending schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, and VUZ's. Almost

one-half of them will join the country's labor collectives in the current and the 13th 5-Year Plans. Schools must prepare the future generation of patiots intellectually, morally, and psychologically for work in the new conditions for the sake of the triumph of communism — in conditions of spreading scientific and technical progress, global economic accountability [khozraschet], democratization, and broad self-management.

So what is the state of affairs in this most important sector? How is the reform of public education progressing today? We can all see that the measures outlined by a whole series of CPSU Central Committee and government resolutions are yielding real results. There has been a marked increase in annual appropriations for public and vocational and technical education. The material base of schools, vocational and technical schools, and children's preschool institutions is being strengthened. Some 1.3 million positions for productive labor by school pupils have been created in the country. The salaries of teaching personnel and student grants have increased substantially.

The stronger pull exercised by the teaching profession is a good sign: Quite a few teachers have returned to teaching from other sectors of the national economy where they worked for various reasons, there is more competition for places in teacher training VUZ's, and the number of young people admitted to institutes has increased by one-third. Schools and vocational and technical schools are addressing the needs of modern production and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

At the same time, the last few years have also brought to light significant shortcomings in the implementation of the reform. The restructuring of work remains nothing but a slogan for many schools and colleges. The main point is that there are still no tangible results in raising the quality of pupils' instruction and education. Questions concerning universal computer training are being resolved only slowly. Liberalism in the assessment of pupils' knowledge has not been eradicated. In practical activity some vocational and technical school graduates do not live up to the skill grades conferred on them.

The revision of textbooks and teaching aids is unjustifiably protracted. Nothing can justify this. Of course, as far as the social sciences are concerned, there are certain difficulties. It has now been recognized that we need new social science textbooks. But their preparation will take still more time. Where should teachers today seek answers to the questions posed by life? They should seek them in party documents. Many aspects of the development of the Communist Party, the Soviet state, and the world situation in the seventies and eighties have been explained in the materials of the 27th party congress and the Central Committee April (1985) and January and June (1987) Plenums.

For example, much is being said now about the personality cult. It is very important to responsibly analyze the causes of this phenomenon, and the most important thing is to create conditions whereby anything like that would be impossible. This is our sacred duty, our obligation. The party and the people are now engaged in this work, whose linchpin is the process of the democratization of society's life.

But there is also something else that must be seen. People abroad, and even some people in our own country, try to denigrate the entire path of the building of socialism in the USSR, to present it as an unbroken chain of errors, and to use the instances of groundless repressions to obscure the feat of the people, who created a mighty socialist power.

But the historical truth is that the party, at its 20th congress and on the basis of the decisions adopted by it, did particularly important work, condemned the personality cult, removed the brand of enemy from many thousands of honest Soviet people, and restored socialist legality. As regards the thirties, they were the years when the country reached second place in the world in terms of industrial volume, conducted the collectivization of agriculture, and scaled unprecedented heights in the development of culture, education, literature, and art. This is an indisputable fact. And one more point. The overwhelming majority of Communists who were subjected to repression remained loyal to Lenin's behests and the cause of socialism until the end of their lives.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev has already noted that every single day of our history is precious to us, and that those who were in power at the time must answer for the illegal actions committed in the thirties. This must be the starting point, young people must be told the heroic history of the party and the country in a responsible and competent fashion, and truth must be prized, so to speak. It is absolutely impermissible to speak of the tragic mistakes of those years with malicious delight, in a philistine way, without anguish or feeling. After all, everything that happens in our home affects every citizen and whole generations.

Pedagogical science has been assigned an important role in the school reform's implementation. We have a broad network of academic institutes. They certainly make a certain contribution in providing teachers with teaching and methodological support. But schools today need new productive ideas and methods of teaching and education. This is what is lacking in the activity of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. There is a pressing need for fundamental restructuring here.

Ye.K. Ligachev's speech gave much attention to the question of the training of teaching cadres. It was emphasized that the teacher's vocation requires of a person total exertion of spiritual energy, constant creativity, generosity of spirit, love for children, and boundless loyalty to his duty. Through their selfless labor, Soviet teachers have earned the recognition of the whole people. Today 197 Soviet teachers bear the lofty title of Hero of Socialist Labor, 74 bear the honorary title of People's Teacher of the USSR, and more than 20,000 are Honored Schoolteachers. In short, the country really has a lot

of talented teachers who fully justify society's trust and make a real contribution to implementing the school reform.

At the same time, it is also possible to notice much that is alarming among the body of teachers. A lowering of the standard of teachers' professional training and a lack of genuine culture in some of them, which culture, let us note, has always been rated among the teacher's merits, have frequently begun to be remarked. In some places teachers have begun to show an indifferent attitude toward school life. Naturally, pupils react quickly to this and do not engage in open, confiding contact with the teacher. And without trust and faith in the teacher there is no study, no education.

These processes, it was said in the speech, must be of concern to the Ministry of Education, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the entire teaching public, and our press. There is probably nothing more important here than to enhance teachers' personal authority and professional responsibility and supplement the teaching staff with young people capable of working innovatively in conditions of the democratization of schools and their self-management.

To instill order in all school affairs we must enhance the authority of the school or college director and strengthen his position. In recent years we have seen an obvious distortion here. The director's duties increase every year, but there are insufficient opportunities for fulfilling them. It is necessary to review all kinds of instructions in which our schools are entangled and free them from overregulation. School and college management organs and financial organs are obliged to tackle this and instill the proper order.

Ye.K. Ligachev emphasized that the party attaches special importance to radically improving the preparation of the young generation for productive labor. This problem is sharply raised in the school reform. Schools have now been assigned around 80,000 base enterprises and there are 3,000 interschool training and production combines.

However, clearly on the whole not enough has been done. It is necessary to go further. Unfortunately, not all ministry and base enterprise leaders are clearly aware of this need. Contrasts can be seen in Elektrostal too. There are enterprises whose leaders display a state approach toward schools' needs. The collective of School No. 4 has nothing but praise for the Elektrostal Boiler Combine. The enterprise is sincerely concerned for the affairs of the school. I had an opportunity to see that for myself when I visited the combine. At the same time, powerful enterprises such as the "Elektrostal" Plant and the "Elektrostaltyazhmash" Production Association could do much more for schools and the city's vocational colleges. After all, it is not a chore for these enterprises to take an interest in the pupils who will join their production collective tomorrow.

In our country there are also whole ministries which do little to create the technical base for the labor education of the young generation.

It was said in this context that no one should sidestep problems now. It is necessary to clarify the procedure for allocating material resources to base enterprises for schools and vocational and technical schools and the procedure for resolving finance, staffing, and cadre questions. The Statute on the Base Enterprise needs to be amended. It is also obvious that certain regulations of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems are impeding this work.

The speech contained a positive appraisal of the system of vocational guidance for school pupils used in the city of Elektrostal. A vocational center has been established here on the principle of self-capitalization, and schools have created positions for vocational guidance specialists. This inspires hope that good experience will be gained which will be useful also for other parts of the country. Vocational guidance is a passport to life.

One of the main causes of the shortcomings which exist in public education, Ye.K. Ligachev went on to say, is the lack of the necessary persistence and purposefulness in the work of the USSR Ministry of Education. It is not playing the role of a genuine organizer of school reform and displays sluggishness and indecision in overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings. The effectiveness of the existing system for improving qualifications in education and vocational and technical training is low. Neither the Ministry of Education nor the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education has created an integrated system for work with teachers, beginning with methodological studies at educational establishments and ending with the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences. All these are major deficiencies of the system of public education itself. Given sufficiently active work on the part of the Ministry of Education itself, its organs at local level, and educational establishments' teaching collectives, they might not exist today.

At the same time, schools are a special concern of local party organs and soviets. The center is responsible above all for defining the trends of school development, the content of education and upbringing, the elaboration of syllabuses, textbooks, and pedagogical science. Local organs exercise direct control over teaching and education, the formation of teaching collectives, teacher training, contacts between labor collectives and schools, the consolidation of the material base of schools and vocational and technical schools, and the creation of the necessary living and working conditions for teachers.

So far the reform has still not truly moved into schools and study classes. To achieve this is now the main task. The efforts and attention of local party, soviet, and economic organs and social organizations must be focused on this. Teaching collectives and their internal reserves and potential must be mobilized to this end.

They must not endlessly point the finger at the ministry but struggle by action rather than words to establish everything new and progressive in the school itself and combat all stagnation and conservatism.

The school reform in the new conditions badly needs teachers' councils, parents' committees, party, Komsomol, and pioneer organizations to act with initiative, to take into their own hands the fundamental questions of the life of schools and vocational and technical schools, and at the same time to refrain from petty tutelage of pupils and to involve them more extensively in school self-management.

Naturally, that does not mean that teachers can remain indifferent to everything that happens in the classroom. Is it permissible, for instance, for the school to remain indifferent to the craze for primitive music which grips children? It is necessary to make a determined effort to raise the standard of musical culture, to familiarize pupils with the best works of our composers and with our folk music, and to gear the organization of choral and instrumental collectives and musical ensembles in schools to this aim. Or is it permissible to remain indifferent to the fact that there are many physically weak children in school who do not practice any sport? It is perfectly obvious that the system of physical education in schools and vocational and technical schools needs to be radically improved.

At the same time many concerns must be entrusted to the children, helping the pupils with good advice and an exacting attitude. Teachers' striving to stand over pupils the whole time, to control their every move, is the scourge of our schools. From this viewpoint, the atmosphere in schools runs counter to the process of democratization of our entire life. What is needed here is a serious reshaping of teacher-pupil relations, broad glasnost and openness in the work of the schools, and the development of criticism and self-criticism.

The speech noted shortcomings in the development of the material base of education, especially in the countryside. Twenty schools in Moscow Oblast are still in dilapidated premises and 45 schools and 26 vocational and technical schools need capital repairs. The vocational and technical school construction plan was only 65 percent fulfilled in terms of the assimilation of capital investments in the 11th 5-Year Plan, 59 percent fulfilled in 1986, and only 56 percent fulfilled in the first 7 months of this year. Is this accomplishing anything? The Oblispolkom, the city and rayon soviets, and economic leaders must take responsibility for this.

Addressing the leaders of enterprises, organizations, and institutions and soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers attending the conference, Ye.K. Ligachev said: All of you are not merely connected with education, you must not simply be school helpers, but you must be actively involved in educational matters, active participants in the molding of new generations of Soviet people.

In conclusion, emphasis was placed on the great interest in our country and abroad in the policy of restructuring and glasnost, in all that is happening in the USSR. The processes developing in the USSR are of immense international significance and increase the attractiveness of real socialism in the world.

Among the class opponents there are also those who praise us for our restructuring, investing it with a distorted content that is convenient for them, and who entertain hopes that the Soviet Union will deviate from socialism in the direction of a market economy, ideological pluralism, and Western democracy. Vain hopes. We will never leave the Leninist path and we will never surrender the gains of socialism. The proof of this is the glorious 70-year history of Soviet power with its supreme achievements.

Our country has made mistakes, but they have always been combined with real successes. Take the sixties and seventies. M.S. Gorbachev talked in the Central Committee's Political Report to the 27th party congress of the need for a large-scale approach toward assessing the results of the country's development during that period. They are impressive. The national economy's fixed production capital increased seven times over. The national income increased nearly four times over. People's lives became richer materially and spiritually. Strategic military parity was achieved between the USSR and the United States.

During that time, Ye.K. Ligachev continued on this theme, I lived in Siberia and worked in Tomsk and Novosibirsk Oblasts. If I were asked how I regarded those times I would answer in the following way: It was an unforgettable time, it was really living life to the full. There were many difficult days, but none of them was burdensome. A mighty center of Soviet science was established during that period in the expanses of West Siberia through the efforts of the entire country and under the party's leadership and an oil and gas complex of world dimensions was formed. It was there, in difficult conditions, that true Communists were forged, people of strong character and high moral purity. I am infinitely grateful to fate for throwing me together with them. Many people could say the same about those times. But it is only one side of the coin.

The other side is that, as well as the positive changes in the country there developed negative phenomena, the development rate of the extensive economy slowed down, abuses of power became widespread, discipline became lax, and the USSR's international prestige declined. Moreover, there was unbridled eulogizing of the country's former leadership. Danger loomed over the party. "All the revolutionary parties that have perished so far," V.I. Lenin taught, "perished because they became conceited, were unable to see where their strength lay, and were frightened of talking about their weaknesses." Following Lenin's behest, the party was not afraid to look reality straight in the eye, to ruthlessly reveal mistakes and talk openly about them, and to set about eliminating them.

All this together constitutes the real truth, a dialectical understanding of the essence of that time. To put it briefly, we must cultivate in young people, including schoolchildren, greater respect for what has been achieved by all the generations of Soviet people and for our historical experience, comprehending the pluses and minuses of our progress and learning from them. It is an important sphere of the education and communist upbringing young students.

Taking part in the conference's work were V.K. Mesyats, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, and G.S. Strizhov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Education Establishments Department.

While in the city of Elektrostal, Ye.K. Ligachev visited the Elektrostal boiler combine and the interschool teaching and production combine, and saw for himself the work of the coordination center for the vocational guidance of school pupils, set up as an experiment by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

A conversation with teachers, party organization secretaries, and leaders of schools and base enterprises took place at the No. 4 Secondary School.

Ye.K. Ligachev met the city's residents in the streets.

Ministers Discuss Public Health, Psychiatry

LD010555 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 87

["Problems, Search, Solutions" phone-in program presented by Lev Heksandrovich Voznesenskiy with Health Minister Yevgeniy Chazov; Leonid Ilyin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences; Mikhail Shkabardnya, minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; Nikolay Storozhenko, identified as deputy chairman of Central Council for the Trade-Union Management of Resorts; and Valeriy Bykov, minister of Medical and Microbiological Industry]

[Excerpts] [Voznesenskiy] Hello, Comrades! We begin the second program in a series on the issue of developing, improving, and strengthening the material and technical base of the sociocultural sphere. As announced, today the Soviet health service will be in question — its radical restructuring in the present-day conditions. The draft basic guidelines for developing health protection and restructuring public health in the 12th 5-year plan and for the period up to the year 2000, published by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on 15 August, is directed precisely at that. The draft has been published for nationwide discussion to help us all comprehend the multitude of issues it tackles and also to obtain an additional — and, I hope somewhat profound — impression of your, formulations of the issues, comrade viewers.

To discuss this document of exceptional significance for us all, Academician Yevgeniy Ivanovich Chazov, USSR minister of Health; Leonid Andreyevich Ilyin, vice president of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and an acting member of that academy; Doctor of Technical Sciences Mikhail Sergeyevich Shkabardnya, USSR minister of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; Nikolay Afanasyevich Storozhenko, deputy chairman of the Central Council for the Trade-Union Management of Resorts [name and title as heard]; and Valeriy Alekseyevich Bykov, USSR minister of Medical and Microbiological Industry, have come to our studio today.

The draft of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has made a strong impression on many people, especially the part that not only deals with the achievements of our health service in the years of Soviet power, but also with utmost clarity, honestly, and with fortitude describes the complex and even grave state of affairs that has emerged in many of its sections in the recent period. One should think that our conversation here in the studio today, comrades, will maintain the same key.

The first of the questions that have already arrived is for Yevgeniy Ivanovich. It is from Comrade Lysenko, of Kiev: The chief thing in the work of the health bodies is not to forget that the human factor is the main factor of acceleration. They handle health, and that is the principal condition for the reproduction of the workforce. The lack of qualifications and consciencious attitudes on the part of many physicians is outrageous, Comrade Lysenko believes. Mistaken diagnoses are quite frequent. That results in reducing the creative potential of the people. I have chosen this excerpt from the rather voluminous letter we received from Comrade Lysenko. I am passing it over to you.

[Chazov] What can I say to that? I think that Comrade Lysenko is right to an extent, but only to an extent. Today, when we speak of restructuring in the health service, along with the resolution of material and technical problems there is a lot that depends on the restructuring of psychology, the psychology of the health workers.

Naturally, the lack of responsibility in many areas of activity of our establishments that has appeared over the past few years is also typical of the health service. That is why when we speak of restructuring, we mean above all a change in attitude toward responsibility on the part of physicians and medical workers to the cause they serve. [passage omitted]

[Voznesenskiy] The simplest possible question has found its way to Leonid Andreyevich — when approximately will a complete recovery from cancer or AIDS by possible on Earth? This is asked by Comrade (Mullova). (Pavel Vasilyevich Voronin), a serviceman from Rostov-Na-Donu, also asks for an account of the state of the AIDS illness in our country and the prospects for combatting it. He would like a comment on the government's decision concerning this.

[Ilyin] Well, I shall answer the first part of the question first — when will cancer and AIDS be curable? I think that this event will not come along in the very near

future. The point is that cancer is not one illness; it is a whole complex of diseases that all come under this term. In this respect a great deal of work is being conducted throughout the world — and here in the Soviet Union this research is being conducted on a sufficiently large scale. I would like to stress one not insignificant circumstance: At the present time and for the foreseeable future the so-called anthropogenic stress on the human population will be intensified, owing to the emission of a huge amount of various agents having the effect of [word indistinct] agents. Therefore, curing cancer, or rather, preventive measures against cancer, is a global problem for mankind. I shall say bluntly that I do not see in the immediate, foreseeable future any effective solution to this problem, although research on a sufficiently broad scale is being conducted in this direction.

As for the AIDS illness, there are more problems than solutions at present. This is a new pathology for mankind. Here in the Soviet Union outstanding results have been achieved in this sphere, I think. I am talking about the work of our scientists, doctors, and, in particular, specialists at the Institute of Virology of our academy, the Institute of Immunology, and other establishments in the country, which in a very short amount of time have developed and set up a practical public health service through various highly effective diagnostics. As for the ways and means for curing AIDS, this problem is in the process of being developed. I appeal only for no sensational conclusions to be made about possibilities. These are often published in the press, including in our mass media. This is a complicated problem. I have many angry questions on this subject and have to say bluntly that this problem should be resolved first and foremost by using the most up-to-date methods for studying this pathology, in particular genetic engineering, biotechnology, and so on and so forth. As for the law, I think that Yevgeniy Ivanovich is more in a position to comment on this.

[Voznesenskiy] Excuse me. Before Yevgeniy Ivanovich addresses the legal aspect of this problem, two joint telephoned telegrams came in literally as you were talking. When will ambulances have disposable needles, because people are afraid of calling an ambulance because of AIDS and the lack of hygiene. Who is in needles here? Mikhail Sergeyevich, over to you. [laughter]

[Chazov] We can all say something...

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting] I understand, but nonetheless we have a division of labor.

[Shkabardnya] Well, this is really a very topical problem. We have now received the plan target. It has been determined by governmental decision. By 1990 we must increase the production of disposable needles to 3,900 million units.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, is that enough for us or or not? [laughter]

[Voznesenskiy] three thousand million, four thousand million...

[Shkabardnya, interrupting] Roughly 4,000 million. I should say that we are working on this today already, of course. We have involved our best technological organizations in this. We are setting this up on the basis of rotary production line technology, since this is a huge quantity...

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting] It is highly efficient.

[Shkabardnya] Yes, indeed. Generally, we are sure that we shall resolve this task. This will involve both disposable needles and disposable syringes, which is of no small importance for different diseases, so to speak. Valeriy Alekseyevich has talked a bit about this. So we have a decision in this respect. We are completely confident that we shall fulfil this task, in full accordance with the plan targets that are stipulated.

[Chazov] I can say that next year Mikhail Sergeyevich and Valeriy Alekseyevich should give the Soviet health service 100 million disposable syringes.

[Shkabardnya] Yes, that is quite right.

[Voznesenskiy] Well, it is very good that we have made headway, so to speak, there.

[Shkabardnya] Yes, indeed and we shall continue...

[Bykov, interrupting] If you would allow me to say something else Lev Aleksandrovich. The material and technical base for solving the AIDS problem is not confined to disposable syringes or arrangements for single use. I would like to stress that the diagnosticum, which was already mentioned today — Leonid Andreyevich was talking about this — has already been produced in this country today jointly with staff of the Academy of Medical Sciences and the Ministry of Health to a level not inferior to that abroad. Moreover, thanks to this diagnosticum, today we can determine not only the person who has come down with the disease but also the carrier — both the antibodies and the antigens. Furthermore, we have our own equipment design for carrying out this diagnosticum. This is a great level of protection on the donor matter and all other matters. We already have enough, let us say, positive work behind us on obtaining azidothymidine, which has proved itself excellently in the clinic now, and in this respect we are also at the appropriate level. It seems to me that our task is not to lower these standards. Then we shall set up a reliable barrier to AIDS.

[Voznesenskiy] We have here, Leonid Andreyevich, a continuation of what Valeriy Alekseyevich was saying, a question from Comrade (Dmitriyeva) that has just come in — will tests be carried out on the whole population or not? Will we know whether we have contracted this disease or not?

[Chazov] This question is for me.

[Voznesenskiy] For you, go ahead, please. Then please go straight into the second part, that is, about the legal aspect of this problem.

[Chazov] I should say that there is no need to carry out AIDS tests on our country's entire population. We shall determine only the risk groups, where doctors consider it possible that the danger exists of AIDS spreading. These are, first, foreign citizens, citizens coming into the country; donors; people leading a life, let us say, that is not in keeping with our modern-day principles — alcoholics, drug addicts, and homosexuals. I just want to say that to develop the decree of the presidium of the Supreme Soviet on Wednesday *Meditsinskaya Gazeta* will be publishing the rules governing the introduction of tests, how AIDS tests will be conducted and on whom. Now, concerning the legislation: We consider it essential to protect our people from the possibility of the spread of AIDS. Therefore, and probably many people are familiar with the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the responsibility for spreading AIDS, I think that this is a very important stage in the fight against AIDS, or rather, prevention, not a measure to combat it, but the prevention of the spread of AIDS in our country. This will give us a lever for influencing the situation. [passage omitted]

A large proportion of the messages that have come in deal with psychiatry, psychiatric questions — which we have not touched on yet. I should say that the legislative basis governing the relations between doctor and patient is currently being drawn up jointly by health service and judiciary bodies. Of course, we have had shortcomings in this sphere, and psychiatry has been justly criticized. A collegium of the USSR Ministry of Health was held to examine the state of psychiatry, and a whole series of measures was laid down to rectify the situation. I think that in the near future these new regulations will be widely published.

[Voznesenskiy] You have several letters — telephoned telegrams, and letters too — in which people assert that in a number of cases psychiatry has been used in contravention of our legislation.

[Chazov] Well, I know that such comments have been made. I would like... [changes thought]. Incidentally, it is not just these comments. Certain psychiatrists and certain colleagues, in quotation marks, approach us alleging that certain, well, persons, are forcibly held in our psychiatric clinics. We have asked for the surnames, first names, and patronymics to be passed on to us and we have even asked for joint examinations to be held by Soviet and foreign psychiatrists so that they can decide whether particular patients are being held rightly or not. We are willing to do this...

[Voznesenskiy, interrupting] So the door is open here.

[Chazov] The door is open. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA Discusses Role of Public Prosecutors

PM301243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Comrade Prosecutor. His Role is Crucial to Reinforcing Legality and Law and Order"]

[Text] Republic Prosecutor Ya. Dzenitis is valued and respected in the Latvian SSR. He knows people, is fair, and knows how to achieve his aims. At one time, for example, the prosecutor's office was picking up a lot of warning signals from the Riga Meat Canning Combine, where "pilferers" had come to feel too free and easy. Taking the public into his confidence as an ally, Yanis Eduardovich waged a relentless struggle against these dishonest people. This is the result: Violations of the law at this and other enterprises in the republic have been considerably reduced.

Comrade Prosecutor.... These words begin every appeal to those who oversee the precise execution of the law on behalf of the state because of their official position and conscience. People are confident that the public prosecutor will protect their rights and interests, make a principled investigation into conflicts arising at work and in the home, and counter local self-interest with a state-minded approach to the matter in question.

"Thanks to the prosecutor's principled attitude," a senior science staffer from Odessa, M. Chernyakova, writes, "I have been reinstated in my job. In my case legal issues were closely bound up with topical problems of scientific and technical progress: invention, the introduction of new equipment, the fight against stagnation and bueaucracy in science.... Far from being the kind of problems concerning law enforcement bodies, one would have thought. But the prosecutor's office thoroughly investigated the conflict and enabled me to defend the new method in the interests of the national economy."

The editorial mail contains a number of letters like this one. This shows that public prosecutors are doing their best to combat the negative trends which appeared in the years of stagnation.

However, as was noted in the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures To Enhance the Role of Prosecutor's Office Supervision in Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order," public prosecutor's offices are still a long way from fully exercising their powers to strengthen discipline, improve organization and order, increase the protection of Soviet citizens' rights, and establish the principles of social justice. Some public prosecutors at times themselves permit violations of the law, deviate from the Leninist principle of the unity of the legal order, and forgo principle for the sake of local favoritism and personal gain. Cases of this kind have been brought to light in public prosecutor's offices in the Armenian SSR, the Estonian SSR, the Chechen-Ingush ASSR, the Yakutsk ASSR, and a number of other areas.

The CPSU Central Committee has demanded the radical restructuring of work performed by the USSR Public

Prosecutor's Office, its collegium, and local-level public prosecutor's offices. It is essential to decisively improve the style, form, and methods of their activity in order to ensure that the public prosecutor's office firmly upholds Soviet law and acts with initiative, principle, and determination when protecting state and civil interests.

One of the most important tasks today is to shift the center of gravity in the work of the public prosecutor's office to monitoring the fulfillment of the law by administrative organs, enterprises, institutions, and organizations, strengthening legality in all spheres of economic and social life, and assisting economic, party, and soviet workers in this matter. There is already some experience in this field. For example, the USSR Public Prosecutor's Office together with monitoring bodies and scientists has studied the causes of embezzlement and other losses within the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. Measures to galvanize the legal and economic mechanism are producing positive results.

Public prosecutor bodies are being invested with additional powers in order to enhance general supervisory work. They are being given the right to issue mandatory orders for the immediate cessation of flagrant violations of the law, halt unlawful acts which have been appealed against, and instruct economic management bodies to verify the observance of the law by enterprises, organizations, and officials subordinate to them.

The standard of protection afforded citizens' rights and legal interests should be steadily improved, the equality of all in the eyes of the law ensured, and working people's proposals, statements, and complaints examined carefully and without bureaucratic impediment. For example, Prosecutor V. Tatarchuk of the city of Yenakiyevo, who used to be a miner and is a creative man of principle, has endeavored to organize his work so that virtually all working people's complaints are resolved on the spot. He constantly analyzes the causes of violations of the law and takes specific measures to eliminate them.

However, still far from all public prosecutors' practical and moral qualities correspond to current requirements. The USSR general prosecutor and the collegium and party committee of the USSR Public Prosecutor's Office must step up work to radically improve the selection, placement, and professional training of cadres. It is essential to eliminate the slightest violations of the law on the part of public prosecutors themselves, as well as any signs of prejudice and arbitrariness when investigating cases or lack of objectivity when considering letters and other appeals from working people. In order to improve guarantees of civil rights and improve the quality of criminal investigations it is now regarded as expedient to study issues connected with increasing lawyer involvement at an earlier stage in the investigation.

The public prosecutor's office must operate in conditions of maximum glasnost, relying on labor collectives and the public at large. It is obliged to systematically inform local soviets and their executive and administrative bodies on the state of the law and measures to strengthen it and take active part in the work of collegium adminstrative bodies.

Party, soviet, and trade union workers are expected to give every possible support to law enforcement bodies, uphold the independence of the public prosecutor's office, and protect it against local influences. Unfortunately, as is shown by the practice in a number of oblasts in the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, and some other regions, some officials and party and soviet leaders still display a certain juristic nihilism, considering themselves to be within their rights to show the public prosecutor how to act in this or that case.

This kind of thing was reported to the editorial board, for example, by Prosecutor G. Yegorov of Bolshemurashkinskiy Rayon, Gorkiy Oblast. His active stand against embezzlement, overreporting, and other violations of the law provoked the displeasure of G. Sorokina, first secretary of the raykom, and V. Feofanov, chairman of the rayispolkom, who are used to turning a blind eye to any deception in order to create the appearance of wellbeing in the rayon. It was suggested to G. Yegorov on more than one occasion that he "curb his enthusiasm," and when he ignored this advice G. Sorokina said that the raykom bureau had given a vote of no confidence in the objectionable public prosecutor.

There is no place for incidents of this kind in our life. Party bodies, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution indicates, are instructed to quash any attempts to put pressure on public prosecutors when they are taking decisions on issues within their competence.

...The work of the Soviet prosecutor is responsible and multifaceted. The people have entrusted him with great powers as the guardian of the law. It is the responsibility and the duty of every public prosecutor to justify this with selfless, incorruptible, fair-minded work.

Kazakh Supreme Soviet Deputies Elected
LD021033 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 31 Aug 87

[Text] On 30 August 1987 elections were held in ten constituencies for deputies to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet to replace outgoing deputies.

The following comrades have been elected deputies to the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet:

For Merke Constituency No. 143, Dzhambul Oblast — (Omurzat Makhmet-Ogly Sultangazin), vice president of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences;

For (Gazir) Constituency No. 167 Dzhezkazgan Oblast — (Vladimir Vasilyevich Milov), deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and minister of the Kazakh SSR;

For Sotsgorodok Constituency No. 202, Karaganda Oblast — (Anatoliy Nikolayev Katushev), first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Temir-Tau Rayon Committee;

For Karkarali Constituency No. 202, Karaganda Oblast — (Sharip Omar-Ogly Omarov), chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee;

For Ordzhonikidze Constituency No. 276, Kustanay Oblast — Sapar Kupabay-Ogly Abdrakhmanov, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Committee for State Security;

For Uritskoye Constituency No. 281, Kustanay Oblast — (Korik Kunduzbay-Ogly Duysheyev), editor of *Sotsialistik Kazakhstan*;

For Pavlodar Tractor Work Constituency No. 310, Pavlodar Oblast — (Gennadiy Petrovich Sharkov), head of the Main Territorial Administration for the Construction of Thermal Power Stations of the Kazakh SSR;

For Railway Constituency No. 357, Semipalatinsk Oblast — (Kadir Karkabat-Ogly Baykenov), deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers;

For Irdzhar Constituency No. 373, Semipalatinsk Oblast — (Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich Selifonov), geology minister of the SSR;

For Turgay Constituency No. 401, Turgay Oblast — (Suragan Kayranash-Ogly Yerdenov), chief of the Trade and Consumer Services Department of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Kolbin Addresses Meeting of Local Leaders
LD020918 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Kazakh 1400 GMT 31 Sep 87

[Text] A conference of leaders of the Chimkent Oblast, Party, and local soviet has been held which examined the process of the task of implementing the decisions of the 27th party congress, the January and June 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

A report was delivered by Tolebekov, first secretary of the oblast party committee. Taking part in discussion were Davletova, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Tsvetkov, chief of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Aytmukhambetov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Court; (Shetel) inspector of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

Speaking at the conference was Comrade Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee

At the conference, ways were defined for further stepping up the work of party, local soviet, and management organs of the oblast; for stepping up restructuring; for further improving the management of the economy, the use of the great existing reserves and the opportunities in industry, agriculture and construction; and for the fulfilment of plans and socialist pledges, the all-round preparation for winter, and the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the population.

Comrade Kolbin visited a number of sections of industry and agriculture of the oblast and conversed with workers.

Promoting Individual Enterprise in Ukraine
AU021122 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Excepts] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium held a routine session on 27 August.

At the motion of the Supreme Soviet Commissions for Consumer Goods, for Housing and Communal Services, and for Consumer Services, the session examined the work carried out by Vinnitsa Oblast soviets of people's deputies to organize the implementation of the USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity, and to enhance various forms of cooperatives. A report was delivered by N. A. Didyk, oblispolkom chairman.

It was noted that the measures taken by the oblispolkom and its deputy chairman S. K. Girenko, personally, to promote individual labor activity and to organize various forms of cooperatives was unsatisfactory. In many places this important matter has been left to itself, and is not treated in accordance with the valid legislation. In half of the rayons, not a single cooperative has been created. Cooperatives have not become widespread at light and local industry enterprises, in municipal services, in the sphere of culture, physical culture, and sports. A number of cooperatives created are actually inactive. The number of people engaged in individual labor activity has declined.

Leaders of many administrative and economic bodies, enterprises, and organizations cannot abandon the old approaches to settling imminent social problems, do not give appropriate assistance to cooperatives, and do not provide the conditions necessary for promoting individual labor activity. Inadequate arrangements have been made to explain the legal provisions and the corresponding normative acts, or to study and disseminate the best experience accumulated in other parts of the country and the republic.

The Presidium has obligated Vinnitsa Oblast soviets of people's deputies to take resolute steps to eliminate the existing shortcomings; to intensify organizational work in order to consistently implement the provisions of the Law on Individual Labor Activity, to create cooperatives and to improve their economic activity aimed at a fuller satisfaction of the population's needs; and to increase the

personal responsibility of leaders of administrative and economic organs for this matter. The individual labor and cooperative activity of citizens is to be directed primarily toward the manufacture of consumer goods, and toward providing services that are still scarce.

Oblispolkoms, Kiev and Sevastopol Gorispolkoms have been commissioned to examine the progress made in promoting the individual labor activity of citizens and in creating cooperatives; to increase the economic independence of cooperatives, and to expand their contractual links with enterprises, organizations, and persons engaged in individual labor activity; to increase their independence in selling commodities, in improving their assortment, quality, and supplies; to reveal on time and eliminate obstacles in the way of new forms of socialist self-management, and to promote glasnost in work; and to encourage the participation of permanent commissions and soviet deputies in this work. Appropriate instructions have been given to the republic's ministries and departments.

A. N. Popernyak, Khmelnitskiy Oblispolkom chairman, reported on organizational work performed by the oblast's soviets and law enforcement organs to overcome drunkenness, moonshine distilling, and drug addiction.

The Presidium called the oblispolkom's attention to the relaxation that has been permitted to occur in the work carried out to comply with anti-alcohol legislation, and obligated the oblast's administrative, law enforcement and economic bodies, labor collectives, and public organizations to strictly observe the requirements of the decisions adopted by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees on eradicating drunkenness, alcoholism, and drug addiction, and on the resolute struggle against moonshining as a major source of widespread drunkenness. [passage omitted]

The Presidium session also examined other issues concerning the republic's state life. [passage omitted]

Moscow Party Leaders Discuss Restructuring

PM021407 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Aug 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Translating the Energy of Restructuring into Practical Results. Plenum of Moscow CPSU Gorkom."]

[Text] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum took place yesterday. The tasks of the city party organization with regard to executing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum were examined.

B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the gorkom bureau's report.

The plenum took the decision to set about discussing the agenda after the first section of the report, which made a critical analysis of the progress of restructuring in the city and which defined the weak links, "areas of stagnation," and problems which will have to be resolved in the immediate future.

The following took part in the discussion: I.M. Golovkov, first secretary of Kirovskiy CPSU Raykom; Ye.A. Brakov, general director of the "ZIL" Production Association; L.M. Novichkova, foreman at the Ostankino Dairy Combine; N.P. Lyakishev, director of the I.P. Bardin Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy; Yu.M. Luzhkov, first deputy chairman of Moscow Soviet Ispolkom; Yu.A. Ryzhkov, rector of the Moscow Aviation Institute named for Sergo Ordzhonikidze; V.V. Vinogradov, first secretary of Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom; A.V. Nikonov, first secretary of Dzerzhinskiy CPSU Raykom; L.P. Baranov, Moscow City prosecutor; A.I. Zolotarev, locomotive engineer at the Ilich depot; A.G. Samarkin, party committee secretary at the "Salyut' Machine Building Plant" Production Association; P.Ye. Dikarev, chairman of the Moscow People's Control Gorkom; L.N. Shepilova, party committee secretary at the "Paris Commune" Factory; V.I. Resin, chief of the Moscow City Main Administration for Industrial Construction; Z.I. Ryzhkova, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Light Industry and Consumer Goods Department; M.A. Ogorodnikov, chief editor of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting's Main Editorial Office for Moscow's Television and Radio Programs; V.A. Korobchenko, chairman of Baumanskiy Rayispolkom; Yu.P. Segenyuk, party committee secretary at the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; F.F. Svetik, first secretary of Oktyabrskiy CPSU Raykom; Yu.N. Arkhangelskiy, first secretary of Perovskiy CPSU Raykom.

A working group was set up from among the plenum participants to generalize the numerous constructive proposals and comments contained in the speeches and also in letter form.

At a session of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau held during a recess with the participation of the working group the plenum participants' proposals were examined and discussed in detail. Next, taking into consideration the results of the discussion, B.N. Yeltsin delivered the concluding section of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau report, defining the next tasks of the city party organization.

Following an active discussion the plenum adopted a resolution.

Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the work of the plenum.

AUCCTU Secretary on 1 Sep TU Action Day

LD280832 Moscow TASS in English 0706 GMT 28 Aug 87

[Text] Moscow August 28 TASS — Gennadiy Yanayev, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU), drew attention to the importance of the unity of action of the multi-million member trade union movement in the work to defend peace.

He was interviewed by TASS in conjunction with the Day of the Trade Union Action for Peace that is marked, in keeping with tradition, on September 1.

"One cannot say as yet that the day of action has firmly established itself in the calender of each trade union centre. But the geography of the September anti-war actions is continually extended. This shows the mounting concern of the working people across the globe over the emergence of ever new flashpoints of tension and the threat of nuclear holocaust magnifying through the fault of imperialist quarters.

"The new tradition in the anti-war struggle by trade unions (the day of action has been observed since 1982) strikes increasingly deeper roots as realization of the fact that the arms race becomes a serious impediment to socio-economic progress grows".

Today, democratic trade union centres act under the slogans of the struggle to achieve a nuclear-free world and head off the dangerous plans of space militarization, the AUCCTU secretary said. These slogans are consistent with the peace initiatives launched lately by the USSR and other socialist countries.

Soviet trade unions will take the most active part in international actions for peace and social progress, due to be held this year. These are the 4th European regional conference of the International Labour Organisation, the World Trade Union Conference on Economic Security Issues, an European colloquium, "East-West economic relations and their influence on the labour world". Good opportunities for concerted action are offered by the ongoing campaign "The working people and trade unions for peace and work".

On the day of the trade union action, anti-war events will be staged across the Soviet Union. Rallies and also enhanced production drives will be launched in Moscow and the capitals of union republics. The money earned at them will be remitted to the peace fund.

Agricultural

Mid-August Weather, Crop Status Reported

PM021445 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Aug 87 p 2

["Weather and Crops" by Agrometeorologist T. Rossinskaya]

[Text] Cold, rainy weather persisted in the USSR's European territory in the second 10-day period of August. The average air temperature for the 10-day period was from 2 to 4 degrees, and in the greater part of the Ukrainian and Central Chernozem Region 5 to 6 degrees lower than the perennial average. In the second half of the 10-day period locally in the Karelian ASSR, and in the Novgorod, Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Kirov, Perm and Sverdlovsk Oblasts frosts were noted which may have harmed unripe grain, potato haulms, heat-loving vegetable crops in open ground, and corn cultivated for silage. Conditions for harvesting in the greater part of the USSR's European territory continued to be unfavorable. The rain has prevented standing grain crops and those in windrows from drying out.

In the northern half of the Urals and Volga Regions, in the greater part of the Volga-Vyatka Region and in the east of the Central Region where the sowing of winter grain crops continued, the moisture level was good but there was not enough warmth for the beginning of the winter crops' growth. In the greater part of the territory of the Northwest and North Regions and in the west of the Central Region the sowing of winter crops was delayed because the upper layer of the soil was waterlogged. The spring barley has reached full maturity south of a line linking Riga, Vitebsk, Gorkiy, and Sverdlovsk. Oats have completely ripened in the south of Belorussia, and of the Central, Volgo-Vyatka, and Urals Regions. In the regions further north grain formation on early spring grain crops has ended.

In the southern regions the corn has reached the milky ripeness stage, and in the western oblasts of the Ukraine, and also in the north of Rostov Oblast the cob has continued its florescence. The roots of sugar beet and potato tubers have grown everywhere. On account of the rainy and cold weather, conditions have been created for the mass development of phytophthora.

In the Baltic States, and in the north of the Belorussian SSR and in the flax-sowing regions of the RSFSR European part the flax has reached the yellow ripeness stage. Here the harvesting of flax for fiber has begun. In the more southern cultivated regions the flax has ripened, and the mass harvest for fiber and seeds is in progress. In all parts the tomato harvest is continuing. Conditions for the development of phytophthora have taken shape. In recent days in the USSR's European territory it has warmed up significantly and in the greater part the rain has stopped. The conditions for harvesting and the warm weather required by the agricultural crops have improved.

In the agricultural regions of West Siberia and in the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan the weather has been hot and mainly dry. Rain has occurred in the Tyumen Oblast and in places in the North Kazakhstan, Kokchetav and Tselinograd Oblasts. The early spring grain crops have reached the waxy ripeness stage in the greater part of the sown area, and they have matured in a number of regions. The mowing and threshing of spring grain crops took place in favorable conditions. The leaf formation of corn has ended and the heading and florescence of panicles has begun. In the northern agricultural zone of the West Siberian Region winter crops have begun to shoot.

In the agricultural regions of East Siberia the weather has been warm and rainy. It has rained in the greater part of the territory. The early spring grain crops in the southern half have reached the waxy ripeness stage, and in the northern half grain formation has continued.

In the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan's southern oblasts the weather has been hot and dry. Precipitation occurred only in the southern half of Kirghizia and in places in the northeast of Tajikistan. The formation and growth of bolls on cotton plants has continued. In the south of Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan the bolls are opening. The harvest of apples, pears, peaches, and grapes is continuing.

Cutting, Threshing of Crops Reported
LD0322135 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports: By 31 August, grain and pulse crops, except maize, had been cut on an area of some 77 million hectares and had been threshed on 66.5 million hectares. In the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, where the grain crop sowing area is over 13 million hectares, breadgrain has been threshed on nearly 3 million hectares.

Weather Complicates Harvesting, Sowing
PM030835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian27 Aug 87 Morning Edition p 1

[I. Abakumov "Agricultural Review": "Getting Two Harvests From a Field Is Tight"]

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports: By 24 August 63.7 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut and 53.8 million hectares threshed. 6 million hectares of winter crops had been sown.

Everything has been confused in the fields in August. The harvesting of grains and grasses is still at its height but the time has come to sow the seeds for next year's harvest in the ground. Only veteran crop farmers can remember a season when sowing was delayed because the ground for it was still not available.

This was an "aftereffect" of the long cold winter, which delayed the periods needed for the ripening of crops by 2-3 weeks in many of the country's regions. This circumstance — a very objective factor, of course, which it is very difficult to dispute — is determining the pace of agricultural work during the last days of summer. Now there is no point asking the question "When should sowing begin?" because the answer is clear in advance: yesterday. Statistics once more confirm that it is necessary to make haste.

In West Siberia, for example, almost 90 percent of the winter crop area has already been seeded. That does not seem so bad. But the optimum time for sowing there is prior to 25 August. By that time only Novosibirsk and Omsk Oblasts — where, incidentally, twice the amount of winter crops have been sown in comparison with last year — had been able to lay a good foundation for the harvest. Farms in other oblasts could not manage to sow at the optimum times proven by practice.

The "outside" date for sowing on farms in the Northwest, Central, and Volgo-Vyatka Regions is 5 September. A week remains, but work is still only just beginning in Pskov, Novgorod, Bryansk, Kaluga, and Smolensk Oblasts. Crop farmers in Ivanovo, Leningrad, Moscow, and certain other oblasts — where, to all appearances, they foresaw back in April that August would be like this and calculated the organization of all the work several steps in advance — are managing to maintain higher rates than last year.

The situation in the winter crop fields cannot fail to cause concern. For winter crops yield the most abundant harvest. While occupying nearly one-fourth of the grain area, winter crops provide a good third of the gross grain harvest. They make much better use of the soil's moisture than spring crops and are extremely responsive to improvements in crop farming standards. And observance of all the rules of intensive technologies gives a guaranteed additional harvest of 7-10 quintals per hectare. This season 18 million hectares of arable land — half of the winter crop area — are provided with the necessary range of equipment, fertilizers, and plant protection agents for industrial methods of cultivating cereals. Large funds have been invested. But in the final analysis success is determined by the crop farmers' ability to use them correctly and work without mistakes. Unfortunately, however, you often encounter examples of thoughtless haste.

The "Rusanovskiy" Kolkhoz in Kirov Oblast had to stop sowing for several days. The reasons for this are more than serious: Specialists in the crop acceptance group created under the oblast agro-industrial committee disclosed violations of equipment here. A total of 283 hectares of winter rye seeds were sown without preliminary disease prevention work. It is clear without wasting words that the farm's agroservice is weak and the kolkhoz fields as yet lack a proper steward. The kolkhoz board has been ordered to organize seed treatment within a 3-day deadline.

This is maybe one of the rare instances when administrative intervention in a farm's affairs is beneficial. For the oblast agro-industrial committee consciously went "against the report." Although the Kirov farmers are leading in the rate of the sowing campaign in the Volga-Vyatka Region, they cannot manage to finish by the optimum date. Yet they will have the confidence that everything sown will satisfy them with good shoots and the crops will survive the winter well.

Do the Don crop farmers also have this confidence? They are gathering quite a good harvest this year; already more than 2 million tonnes of grain from cereal grain crops have gone into the state granaries. But here is a question: Why did many places here sow wheat in the autumn and harvest ... barley? The winter crops died. They were sown in dry soil, undoubtedly in the knowledge that in the spring they would have to resow with barley and corn.

T. Korneyev, chief agronomist on the "Manychskiy" Sovkhoz, for example, bluntly said: We were forced to sow because we were greatly pressured "from above" — he could never bring himself to destroy seeds. "Placing seed grain in fallow ground is almost totally safe," the agronomist considered. "But in the remaining fields, if time is slipping away and there is no moisture, there is nothing for the seeding machines to do." Is there any guarantee that the opinion held by Korneyev — a specialist with 40 years experience who knows sovkhoz soild like the floorboards in his own home — will be heeded this year? There is no such guarantee.

Now that the time for sowing is slipping away this has aggravated another problem: By no means everywhere is there enough seed in the carryover fund. Good stewards accustomed to insuring themselves "against every eventuality" have grain; thus "Manychskiy" has enough of its own choice seed for winter and spring crop sowing. But many farms are still waiting for it from state funds. In extreme necessity it is, of course, possible to use grain from the new harvest for winter crop sowing. But here is the bad news: In a number of oblasts it is still in the ground — it is that kind of August. The crop farmers will undoubtedly find a way out, and colleagues from neighboring rayons may help. But specialists warn that there must be no haste and that only zoned varieties are needed, otherwise all the trouble and expenditure will not be justified.

Media Report 1-2 September Developments

LD030102 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 1-2 September. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 September

Mass grain harvesting is starting in Tuva. Work will be difficult, as the grain has not grown tall and storms have flattened the ears to the ground. To date around 30,000 hectares of wheat, oats, and barley have been gathered in the autonomous republic, just one sixth of the sown area. The pace is slower than last year; and the yield has not met their hopes. (0204)

Kurgan Oblast farms have started harvesting silage crops. For the first time corn for grain is being grown on one quarter of the area using grain methods. Under the guidance of scientists from the local Scientific Research Institute of Grain Cultivation, the corn farmers have produced a good harvest. (0204)

Poltava Oblast has fulfilled its plan for grain procurement. 1.1 million metric tons of grain has been delivered to state procurement points. The oblast's farms have fully supplied themselves with seeds and feed stocks and continue to sell grain to the state. (1000)

This autumn, winter wheat is being sown in Rostov Oblast on about 2 million hectares, most of it using intensive techniques. (1100)

Farmers in Tselinograd Oblast are harvesting grain on the 2d million hectares. (1100)

Moscow Oblast farmers have overfulfilled the grain sales plan: 241,000 metric tons have been delivered. (1500)

2 September

Grain procurements from the farms of Altay Kray reached 1 million metric tons today. More than 70 per cent of the wheat has been classified as strong, valuable, and firm varieties. (0800)

More than 400,000 metric tons of grain has been procured in the Irtysh valley area of Omsk Oblast, two-thirds of it wheat. (0800)

Grain has been harvested from only half the sown acreage and threshed from just over 40 percent in Tyumen Oblast. (1100)

Kaluga Oblast farmers today completed the annual plan for grain sales to the state. Some 121,000 metric tons have been delivered. For the first time in the oblast a yield of about 21 quintals per hectare has been achieved. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700)

Grain remains to be harvested from over one-third of the crop area in the Ukraine. The gap between the area reaped and the area threshed is about 10 million hectares, which causes difficulties in the present unsettled, rainy and cold weather. A good start to the harvest has been made in the major eastern regions, but in Kalinin Oblast only 22 percent of the grain has been threshed; in Yaroslavl Oblast, 28 percent; in Chelyabinsk, 19 percent. On the whole the rate of harvesting is somewhat slower than last year. The harvest of groat crops was not bad. Considerably more strong and valuable wheat has been sold to the state than was last year by Rostov and Voronezh Oblast, Krasnodar Kray, Northern Ossetia, and the Ukraine as a whole. More high-quality seed than last year has been laid in for winter crop sowing. One-third of the winter crop area has been sown, but this work has been delayed in the center of the country, and the optimum period is ending. The plan for laying in hay has been fulfilled by 84 percent; haylage by 112 percent; silage by 20 percent. Measured in feed units, rather less feed has been laid in than by the same date last year. (1800)

Military

Yazov Speaks at Moscow Military College

PM021121 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "To Study to Utmost Effect. Army General D. Yazov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, Met Students and the Command and Teaching Staff at the Moscow Higher Combined Arms Command School Named for the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on the Eve of the New Academic Year"]

[Text] The meeting provided an opportunity for a businesslike conversation about the tasks of Soviet military schools and their contribution toward meeting the party's demands as regards the further enhancement of combat readiness and discipline of the Armed Forces. The speeches by student N. Zhukov; Colonel A. Krakhmal, lecturer in the Tactics Department; Colonel A. Baranov, chief of the school's Political Department; and others analyzed the accumulated experience in improving the tuition process under conditions of restructuring, revealed existing shortcomings, and suggested ways to eliminate them.

Army General D. Yazov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister, said in his speech: Studying in your school is a matter of special pride and responsibility. It was founded in the year of the Great October Socialist Revolution on V.I. Lenin's personal orders and became a smithy in which red commanders are wrought from among workers and peasants. Many of its graduates glorified our motherland with their deeds and made weighty contributions toward its defense and toward the building and development of the Armed Forces.

I am proud that I also had an opportunity to attend this school. Those were hard times for our motherland. The German fascist invaders were bursting to reach Moscow in the fall of 1941. On 13 October the school headed by its chief, Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel S.I. Mladentsev, went to the front. The students fought staunchly against the hated enemy in the direction of Volokolamsk next to Panfilov's glorious 316th Division. Following the completion of their studies in the spring of 1942, the graduates were posted to the troops.

More than 45 years have passed since that time. During that period I had opportunity to serve in many command positions in various districts. So, I do have things to share with you, things to tell you, you who have chosen the heroic vocation of Soviet officer.

What must a student learn, what must he know and be able to do?

During the war years — and at that time our studies lasted only 8 months — we acquired lasting knowledge in tactics, weapons training, social sciences, the history of wars, and the art of warfare. But most of the time was devoted to practical work, to the mastery of weapons, including captured weapons. We learned how to set tasks in practice, to build defenses, to organize the system of fire, and to command our subordinates — in other words that which a commander must be able to do before the battle and during the battle. The main thing for us was knowing how to do things. We were taught endurance, the ability to bear great mental and physical burdens. Later on, at the front, we appreciated that everything had been done correctly and we were profoundly grateful to our commanders and lecturers. Apart from the fact that an officer must know much and must be able to do much, he must also be hardy and physically developed, and must always behave like a proper soldier. Then he will never fear any burdens.

Now there is no war. You study for 4 years. But the Army is also different now — the equipment, the weapons, and the means of command are more complex. The demands made of officer training are also greater. Officers need greater knowledge. This must not be dogmatic [nachetnicheskiy] knowledge, but knowledge acquired with profound awareness and mastery, the knowledge that is necessary for service and work.

It is necessary to master the theory of military work and to study mathematics, physics, and other general education subjects. This is required in order to master more rapidly the new types of weapons and equipment. They are already stuffed full of electronics. Electronics provides the basis for the development and improvement of command. When you ultimately join the troops, the Army will be striding even further ahead in the technical sphere. An officer who is insufficiently well trained in the general educational and military spheres may prove unable to command successfully and may apply the brakes on technical progress. Mathematics and physics must not be studied in an abstract fashion, but with due consideration for practical requirements and their usefulness in military work. You will be able to independently supplement the theoretical knowledge you have gained during the process of command training in the troops and of study at academies and other courses. But you will require the skill and habits of work with people and the mastery of weapons and equipment immediately, right after your graduation.

To shoot, to drive a vehicle, to perform exercises with sports equipment, to conduct study sessions with the personnel — these are matters of an officer's daily and hourly activity among the troops. Unless he is prepared for this, he cannot be a proper commander.

The ability to teach and educate his subordinates is another aspect of an officer's training. This aspect will be properly developed provided the officer himself loves the motherland, is an ardent patriot, constantly feels personally responsible for the country's security, and is profoundly and conscientiously loyal to his military duty. Not only must you carry love for the motherland and loyalty to the military oath in your heart, but must also inculcate these in your subordinates.

But in order to be able to educate, you yourselves must be ideologically tempered, be familiar with the party's policy and the country's life, and realize what is being done abroad and what measures the potential opponent is or could be taking against us.

In order to be able to teach and educate it is necessary to have high standards of professional training and, above all else, be an expert in military matters. No matter what questions soldiers may ask as regards combat training, an officer must give an exhaustive answer.

An officer must be both teacher and educator, master of certain skills. All your life and your study in the school

are also a training course in teaching, in methodology, and in the acquisition of an educator's qualities. There are many people here in the school who could serve as examples. You have lecturers who deliver interesting lectures on military history and the art of warfare and are skilled teachers of tactics, weapons training, and engineering work; you have subunit commanders who are demanding educators and excellent combat soldiers. You must learn from them.

Soviet officers have always been distinguished by the attributes of true intellectuals, of comprehensively educated and cultured people. Strive to cultivate these attributes, and for this purpose make the most use of all that is available in Moscow — theaters, museums, exhibitions.

An officer's intellect must be displayed in his behavior, manner of speech, actions, and ability to behave properly in daily service, in the family, and under combat conditions. An officer is primarily a working person, defender of the motherland. He must always be prepared to do as much work as the interests of the cause may require.

Today's officer is inconceivable without broad erudition, and hence it is very important to constantly work on self-education and read military, specialized, artistic, and other literature. Without this, man's mind becomes impoverished, and this leads to the impoverishment of his spiritual culture and his entire activity. It is well known that Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, Georgiy Konstantinovich Zhukov, and some other military commanders, even though they lacked sufficient formal education, were highly erudite and comprehensively developed people because they largely educated themselves, studied the history of the art of warfare and the sciences necessary for work and service, and read many books.

Of course, an officer cannot know everything and cannot be able to do everything. There are things that he will learn in the process of training his subordinates. Therefore, the operational principle is: Teach others so as to teach yourself. Display inquisitiveness and keen interest in everything. Make sure that knowledge is backed by practice. Otherwise knowledge will quickly evaporate and you will be left behind. As has already been said, in the war years, we were successfully trained within 8 months to be able to take up frontline command of squads and companies at once. Why? Because the knowledge we acquired was specific, for practical purposes. When you graduate you must be ready in all respects to immediately take up the performance of duties at the post to which you may be appointed.

This is not easy. This demands hard work, courage, and will. Courage and will do not develop automatically but are acquired in the process of study, service, and purposeful activity often involving the overcoming of difficulties and risks. Even in peacetime an officer has to make crucial decisions, bear responsibility for them, and aim for the implementation of these decisions. All the greater will and courage will be required by an officer in combat. Together with his subordinates, he will have to bear all mental and physical burdens and, at the same time, firmly and calmly command the subunits in combat conditions. This is impossible to do without strong will and genuine courage. You will need will and courage in all your daily life and service in units.

Krasnaya Zvezda recently published an article entitled "Parental Efforts." I read it and I thought of how often excessive parental protection is harmful to the cause. It only prevents the son from becoming a genuine officer.

An officer's service is distinguished by sense of discipline. Only he who himself is impeccable in execution and organizes his service and his mutual relations with subordinates strictly according to regulations has the moral right to command others. Why is it that we come across instances of breach of discipline, crimes, and mutual relations contrary to regulations? Discipline and order in the Army are governed by regulations, and officers organize life and service according to the regulations. Unfortunately, this is not always done. It is necessary to learn demandingness, exactingness, and maintenance of strict order according to regulations.

Our Armed Forces apply the one-man command principle. Commanders exercise extensive rights. But rights are vested in them subject to obligations which must be impeccably performed in the first place. Unfortunately, this is not always so. Some officers, having had rights vested in them, forget about their obligations, act irresponsibly, and at times even embark on the path of crime. Our one-man command principle is built on party foundations, and in line with party demands, people are now taken more strictly to task for negligence, shortcomings are more vigorously criticized, and all improper actions by officers, regardless of their position, are subject to broader glasnost. This enhances officers' responsibility for the performance of service duties and the organization of service.

Learn to live and work within the collective, to collaborate with the collective, to rely on the party and Komsomol organizations, and to actively participate in their work. You probably have already heard, some of you more than others, talk about officers being close to people. You may ask: How can I get even closer if I am already always with the soldiers? But the essence of closeness lies somewhere else. You may spend all your time with your subordinates and never sense or be aware of their concerns and their needs. Soldiers and sergeants have mothers, fathers, brides, or sweethearts. For various reasons, their moods may change and things may not go well in their service life. The officer must perceive all this and must help his subordinate to overcome the difficulties or bad moods. Briefly speaking, he must share the collective's concerns and life and must lead the collective.

You are all young, full of the fervor, strength, and energy of youth. You are on the threshold of a new life, but don't think that there is plenty of time, that you can catch up on things later on. You must learn today without putting anything off till tomorrow, you must work now; otherwise it may be too late.